

FORM PTO-1390  
(REV 12-29-99)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES  
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)  
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371

Mo-6081/LeA 33,132

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

To be Assigned 09/720892 ✓

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.  
PCT/EP99/04585 ✓INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE  
July 2, 1999 ✓PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED  
July 9, 1998 ✓

TITLE OF INVENTION Substituted Phenyluracils ✓

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US ANDREE, Roland; DREWES, Mark Wilhelm; FEUCHT, Dieter; PONTZEN, Rolf; WETCHOLOWSKY, Ingo and SCHWARZ, Hans-Georg ✓

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☒ This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).
4. ☒ A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
  - a. ☒ is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
  - b. ☐ has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
  - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☒ A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
7. ☐ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
  - a. ☐ are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
  - b. ☐ have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
  - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
  - d. ☐ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9. ☐ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10. ☐ A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

## Items 11. to 16. below concern document(s) or information included:

11. ☐ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
12. ☐ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. ☒ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.  
☐ A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
14. ☐ A substitute specification.
15. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
16. ☒ Other items or information:

Form PTO 1449 w/references

528 Rec'd PCT/PTO 02 JAN 2001

U.S. APPLICATION NO (if known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO

To Be Assigned 09/720892 PCT/EP99/04585

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

Mo-6081/LeA 33,132

- 17.
- ☒
- The following fees are submitted:

**BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)) :**

Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482)  
nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO  
and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO ..... \$970.00

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to  
USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO ..... \$840.00

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but  
international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO ..... \$690.00

International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482)  
but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) ..... \$670.00

International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482)  
and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) ..... \$96.00

**ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =****CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY**

\$ 860.00

Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than ☐ 20 ☐ 30  
months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).

\$ 0.00

CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE
Total claims	17 - 20 =	0	X \$18.00
Independent claims	1 - 3 =	0	X \$78.00

\$ 0.00

\$ 0.00

MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)

+ \$260.00

\$ 0.00

**TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =**

\$ 860.00

Reduction of 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. A Small Entity Statement  
must also be filed (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28).

\$ 0.00

**SUBTOTAL =**

\$ 860.00

Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than ☐ 20 ☐ 30  
months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).

\$ 0.00

**TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =**

\$ 860.00

Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be  
accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property

\$ 0.00

**TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =**

\$ 860.00

Amount to be  
refunded: \$  
charged: \$

- a. ☐ A check in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to cover the above fees is enclosed.
- b. ☒ Please charge my Deposit Account No. 13-3848 in the amount of \$ 860.00 to cover the above fees.  
A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.
- c. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any  
overpayment to Deposit Account No. 13-3848. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

**NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.**

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

Joseph C. Gil  
Bayer Corporation  
Patent Department  
100 Bayer Road  
Pittsburgh, PA 15205-9741



00157

PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE

SIGNATURE

Joseph C. Gil

NAME

26,602

REGISTRATION NUMBER

PATENT APPLICATION  
Mo6081  
LeA 33,132

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

APPLICATION OF )  
ROLAND ANDREE ET AL ) PCT/EP 99/04585  
SERIAL NUMBER: TO BE ASSIGNED )  
FILED: HEREWITH )  
TITLE: SUBSTITUTED PHENYL- )  
URACILS )

**PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT**

Assistant Commissioner for Patents

Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Prior to the examination of the subject application, please amend the claims as follows:

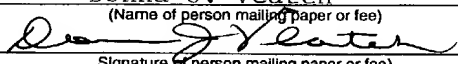
**IN THE CLAIMS:**

In Claim 7, line 1, delete "any of Claims 1 to 6" and insert --Claim 1--.

In Claim 8, line 1, delete "any of Claims 1 to 7" and insert --Claim 1--.

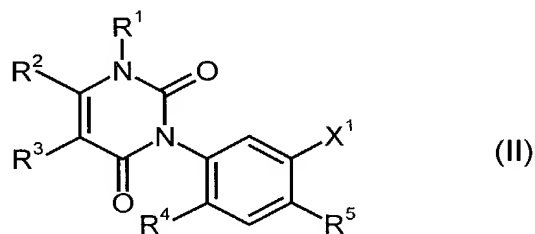
In Claim 9, line 1, delete "any of Claims 1 to 8" and insert --Claim 1--.

In Claim 10, line 1, delete "any of Claims 1 to 9" and insert --Claim 1--.

"Express Mail" mailing label number EL062671329US  
Date of Deposit January 2, 2001  
I hereby certify that this paper or fee is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231  
Donna J. Veatch  
(Name of person mailing paper or fee)  
  
Signature of person mailing paper or fee)

11. (Amended) Process for the preparation of substituted phenyluracils according to [any of Claims 1 to 10] Claim 1, characterized in that

(a) halogenophenyluracils of the general formula (II)

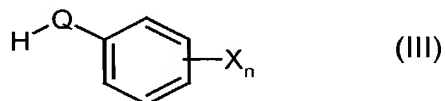


in which

R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> have the meaning given in [any of Claims 1 to 10] Claim 1 and

X<sup>1</sup> represents halogen

are reacted with aryl compounds of the general formula (III)



in which

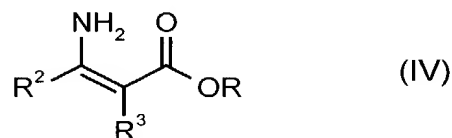
n, Q and X have the meaning given in [any of Claims 1 to 10] Claim 1

- or with metal salts of compounds of the general formula (III) -

if appropriate in the presence of a reaction auxiliary and if appropriate in the presence of a diluent,

or in that

(b) aminoalkenoic esters of the general formula (IV)

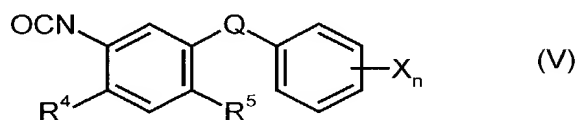


in which

$\text{R}^2$  and  $\text{R}^3$  have the meaning given in [any of Claims 1 to 10] Claim 1 and

$\text{R}$  represents alkyl, aryl or arylalkyl

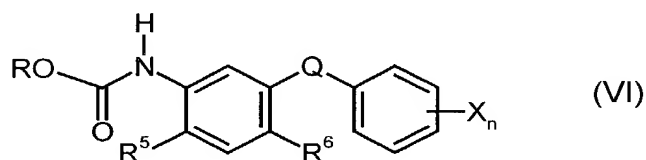
are reacted with aryl isocyanates of the general formula (V)



in which

$n$ ,  $\text{Q}$ ,  $\text{R}^4$ ,  $\text{R}^5$  and  $\text{X}$  have the meaning given in [any of Claims 1 to 10] Claim 1,

or with arylurethanes (aryl carbamates) of the general formula (VI)



in which

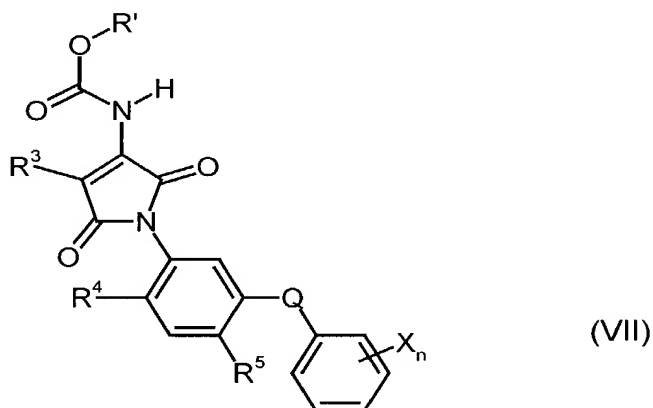
$n$ ,  $\text{Q}$ ,  $\text{R}^5$ ,  $\text{R}^6$  and  $\text{X}$  have the meaning given in [any of Claims 1 to 10] Claim 1 and

$\text{R}$  represents alkyl, aryl or arylalkyl,

if appropriate in the presence of a reaction auxiliary and if appropriate in the presence of a diluent,

or in that

c) N-aryl-1-alkoxycarbonylamino-maleimides of the general formula (VII)



in which

n, Q, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and X have the meaning given in [any of Claims 1 to 10]

Claim 1 and

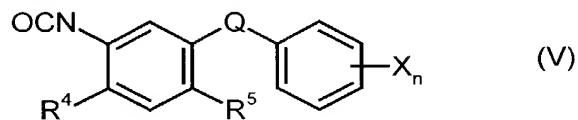
R' represents alkyl

are reacted with a metal hydroxide in the presence of water and if appropriate in the presence of an organic solvent,

or in that



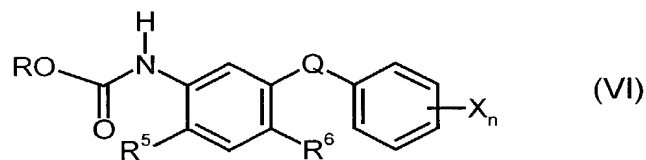
12. (Amended) Aryl isocyanates of the general formula (V)



in which

n, Q, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and X have the meaning given in [any of Claims 1 to 7, 9 and 10] Claim 1.

13. (Amended) Arylurethanes (aryl carbamates) of the general formula (VI)

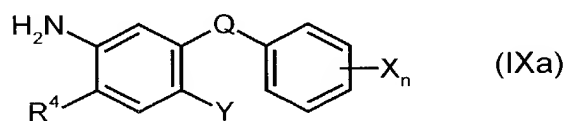


in which

n, Q, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup> and X have the meaning given in [any of Claims 1 to 7 and 10] Claim 1 and

R represents alkyl, aryl or arylalkyl.

14. (Amended) Aniline derivatives of the general formula (IXa)



in which

n, R<sup>4</sup> and X have the meaning given in [any of Claims 1 to 7 and 9] Claim 1 and



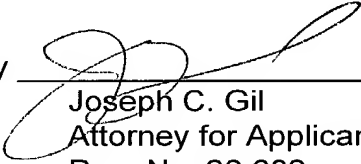


**REMARKS**

Applicants respectfully request entry of their Preliminary Amendment which places the claims in better form according to U.S. practice.

Respectfully submitted,

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"Express Mail" mailing label number EL062671329US  
Date of Deposit January 2, 2001

I hereby certify that this paper or fee is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20221

Donna J. Veatch

(Name of person mailing paper or fee)

*Donna J. Veatch*  
(Signature of person mailing paper or fee)

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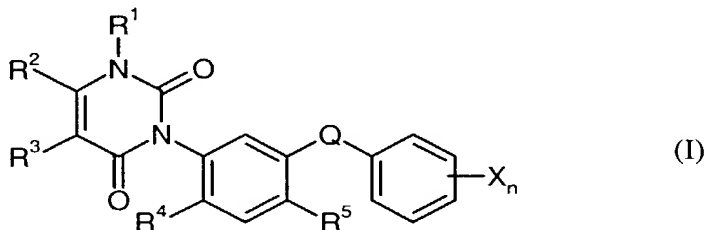
Substituted phenyluracils

528 Rec'd PCT/PTO 02 JAN 2001

The invention relates to new substituted phenyluracils, to processes and new intermediates for their preparation, and to their use as herbicides.

Certain substituted aryluracils have already been disclosed in the (patent) literature (cf. EP-A-255047, EP-A-260621, EP-A-408382, EP-A-438209, EP-A-473551, EP-A-517181, EP-A-563384, WO-A-91/00278, WO-A-91/07393, WO-A-93/14073, WO-A-98/41093, US-A-4979982, US-A-5084084, US-A-5127935, US-A-5154755, US-A-5169430, US-A-5486610, US-A-5356863). However, these compounds have not gained any particular importance to date.

There have now been found new substituted phenyluracils of the general formula (I)



in which

n represents the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5,

Q represents O (oxygen), S (sulphur), SO, SO<sub>2</sub>, NH or N(alkyl),

R<sup>1</sup> represents hydrogen, amino or optionally substituted alkyl,

R<sup>2</sup> represents carboxyl, cyano, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl or in each case optionally substituted alkyl or alkoxycarbonyl,

R<sup>3</sup> represents hydrogen, halogen or optionally substituted alkyl,

R<sup>4</sup> represents hydrogen, cyano, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl or halogen,

R<sup>5</sup> represents cyano, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, halogen or in each case optionally substituted alkyl or alkoxy, and

X represents hydroxyl, mercapto, amino, nitro, cyano, carboxyl, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, halogen, or represents in each case optionally substituted alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulphinyl, alkylsulphonyl, alkylamino, dialkylamino, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkoxycarbonyloxy, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, phenylcarbonyloxy, alkylcarbonylamino, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylsulphonylamino, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkenyloxycarbonyl, alkynyl, alkinyloxy or alkinyloxycarbonyl, where, in the event that n is greater than 1, X in the individual compounds which are possible can also have different meanings from those indicated.

In the definitions, the hydrocarbon chains, such as alkyl – also in connection with hetero atoms such as in alkoxy – are in each case straight-chain or branched.

In as far as the compounds of the general formula (I) according to the invention contain substituents with asymmetric carbon atoms, the invention relates in each case to the R enantiomers and the S enantiomers and to any mixtures of these enantiomers, in particular the racemates.

n preferably represents the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

Q preferably represents O (oxygen), S (sulphur), SO, SO<sub>2</sub>, NH or N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl);

- R<sup>1</sup> preferably represents hydrogen, amino, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl which is optionally substituted by cyano, carboxyl, fluorine, chlorine, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-carbonyl;
- 5 R<sup>2</sup> preferably represents carboxyl, cyano, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, or represents C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-carbonyl, each of which is optionally substituted by cyano, fluorine, chlorine or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy;
- 10 R<sup>3</sup> preferably represents hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or represents C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl which is optionally substituted by fluorine or chlorine;
- R<sup>4</sup> preferably represents hydrogen, cyano, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, fluorine, chlorine or bromine;
- 15 R<sup>5</sup> preferably represents cyano, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or represents C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, each of which is optionally substituted by fluorine and/or chlorine;
- 20 X preferably represents hydroxyl, mercapto, amino, nitro, cyano, carboxyl, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, or represents alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulphinyl, alkylsulphonyl or alkylamino, each of which has 1 to 6 carbon atoms and each of which is optionally substituted by hydroxyl, cyano, carboxyl, carbamoyl, fluorine, chlorine, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylsulphonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-carbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-carbonyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkenyl-oxycarbonyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkinyl-oxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylamino-carbonyl, di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)amino-carbonyl, phenoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, phenylaminocarbonyl or benzylaminocarbonyl, or represents dialkylamino having 1 to 6 carbon atoms in each of the alkyl groups, or represents
- 25 alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkoxycarbonyloxy or alkylaminocarbonyloxy, each of which has 1 to 6
- 30

- carbon atoms in the alkyl groups and each of which is optionally substituted by cyano, fluorine, chlorine, bromine or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, or represents dialkylaminocarbonyl or dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, each of which has 1 to 6 carbon atoms in the alkyl groups, or represents phenylcarbonyloxy, or represents alkylcarbonylamino, alkoxy carbonylamino, alkylsulphonylamino, each of which is optionally substituted by fluorine, chlorine or bromine, or represents alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkenyloxy carbonyl, alkynyl, alkynyloxy or alkynyloxy carbonyl, each of which has up to 6 carbon atoms and each of which is optionally substituted by cyano, carboxyl, fluorine, chlorine, bromine or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-carbonyl;
- n especially preferably represents the numbers 1, 2 or 3;
- Q especially preferably represents O (oxygen), S (sulphur), SO, SO<sub>2</sub>, NH or N(CH<sub>3</sub>);
- R<sup>1</sup> especially preferably represents hydrogen, amino, or represents methyl, ethyl, n- or i-propyl, each of which is optionally substituted by cyano, fluorine, chlorine, methoxy or ethoxy;
- R<sup>2</sup> especially preferably represents carboxyl, cyano, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, or represents methyl, ethyl, n- or i-propyl, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, n- or i-propoxycarbonyl, each of which is optionally substituted by cyano, fluorine, chlorine, methoxy or ethoxy;
- R<sup>3</sup> especially preferably represents hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or represents methyl or ethyl, each of which is optionally substituted by fluorine and/or chlorine;
- R<sup>4</sup> especially preferably represents hydrogen, fluorine or chlorine;

- R<sup>5</sup> especially preferably represents cyano, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, methyl or trifluoromethyl;
- X especially preferably represents hydroxyl, mercapto, amino, nitro, cyano, carboxyl, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or represents methyl, ethyl, n- or i-propyl, n-, i-, s- or t-butyl, methoxy, ethoxy, n- or i-propoxy, n-, i-, s- or t-butoxy, methylthio, ethylthio, n- or i-propylthio, methylsulphinyl, ethylsulphinyl, methylsulphonyl, ethylsulphonyl, methylamino, ethylamino, n- or i-propylamino, n-, i-, s- or t-butylamino, each of which is optionally substituted by cyano, carboxyl, carbamoyl, fluorine, chlorine, methoxy, ethoxy, n- or i-propoxy, methylthio, ethylthio, n- or i-propylthio, methylsulphinyl, ethylsulphinyl, methylsulphonyl, ethylsulphonyl, acetyl, propionyl, n- or i-butyryl, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, n- or i-propoxy-carbonyl, allyloxycarbonyl, 1-buten-3-yl-oxy-carbonyl, 2-buten-4-yl-oxy-carbonyl, propargyloxycarbonyl, 1-buten-3-yl-oxy-carbonyl, 2-buten-4-yl-oxy-carbonyl, methylaminocarbonyl, ethylaminocarbonyl, n- or i-propylamino-carbonyl, dimethylaminocarbonyl, diethylamino-carbonyl, phenoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, phenylaminocarbonyl or benzylaminocarbonyl, or represents dimethylamino or diethylamino, or represents acetyl, propionyl, n- or i-butyryl, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, n- or i-propoxycarbonyl, methylaminocarbonyl, ethylaminocarbonyl, n- or i-propylaminocarbonyl, acetyloxy, propionyloxy, n- or i-butyroyloxy, methoxycarbonyloxy, ethoxycarbonyloxy, n- or i-propoxycarbonyloxy, methylaminocarbonyloxy, ethylaminocarbonyloxy, n- or i-propylaminocarbonyloxy, each of which is optionally substituted by cyano, fluorine, chlorine, methoxy, ethoxy, n- or i-propoxy, or represents dimethylaminocarbonyl, diethylaminocarbonyl, dimethylaminocarbonyloxy or diethylaminocarbonyloxy, or represents phenylcarbonyloxy, or represents acetylamino, propionylamino, n- or i-butyroylamino, methoxycarbonylamino, ethoxycarbonylamino, n- or i-propoxycarbonylamino, methylsulphonylamino, ethylsulphonylamino, n- or i-propylsulphonylamino, n-, i-, s- or

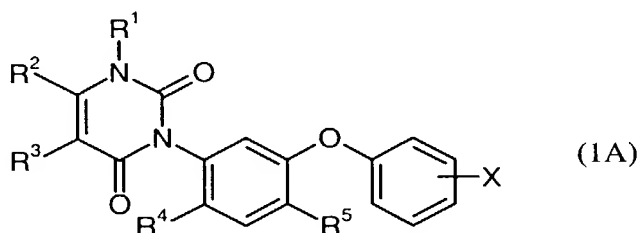
5 t-butylsulphonylamino, each of which is optionally substituted by fluorine or chlorine, or represents ethenyl, propenyl, propenyloxy, propenyloxycarbonyl, ethinyl, propinyl, propinyloxy or propinyloxycarbonyl, each of which is optionally substituted by cyano, carboxyl, fluorine, chlorine, methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl.

Preferred according to the invention are those compounds of the formula (I) in which there exists a combination of the meanings mentioned above as being preferred.

10 Especially preferred according to the invention are those compounds of the formula (I) in which there exists a combination of the meanings mentioned above as being especially preferred.

A very especially preferred group are the compounds of the formula (IA)

15



in which

20  $R^1$  represents hydrogen, amino or methyl,

$R^2$  represents trifluoromethyl, chlorodifluoromethyl, difluoromethyl or pentafluoroethyl,

25  $R^3$  represents hydrogen, chlorine or methyl,

$R^4$  represents hydrogen, fluorine or chlorine,



X represents hydroxyl, mercapto, amino, nitro, cyano, carboxyl, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or represents methyl, ethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, methylthio, ethylthio, methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl, each of which is optionally substituted by cyano, carboxyl, carbamoyl, fluorine, chlorine, methoxy, ethoxy, n- or i-propoxy, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, n- or i-propoxy-carbonyl, allyloxycarbonyl, propargyloxy-carbonyl, 1-buten-3-yl-oxy-carbonyl, 2-buten-4-yl-oxy-carbonyl, propargyloxy-carbonyl, 1-buten-3-yl-oxy-carbonyl, 2-buten-4-yl-oxy-carbonyl, methylaminocarbonyl, ethylaminocarbonyl, n- or i-propylamino-carbonyl, dimethylaminocarbonyl, diethylamino-carbonyl, phenoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, phenylaminocarbonyl or benzylaminocarbonyl, or represents ethenyl which is substituted by methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl.

Another very especially preferred group are those compounds of the formula (IA) in which

20      R<sup>1</sup>      represents methyl,

R<sup>2</sup> represents trifluoromethyl, chlorodifluoromethyl, difluoromethyl or pentafluoroethyl,

25       $R^3$  represents hydrogen, chlorine or methyl,

R<sup>4</sup> represents hydrogen, fluorine or chlorine,

R<sup>5</sup> represents fluorine, chlorine, bromine or trifluoromethyl, and

X represents hydroxyl, mercapto, amino, nitro, cyano, carboxyl, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or represents methyl, ethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, methylthio, ethylthio, methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl, each of which is optionally substituted by cyano, carboxyl, carbamoyl, fluorine, chlorine, methoxy, ethoxy, n- or i-propoxy, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, n- or i-propoxy-carbonyl, allyloxycarbonyl, propargyloxycarbonyl, 1-buten-3-yl-oxy-carbonyl, 2-buten-4-yl-oxy-carbonyl, propargyloxycarbonyl, 1-buten-3-yl-oxy-carbonyl, 2-buten-4-yl-oxy-carbonyl, methylaminocarbonyl, ethylaminocarbonyl, n- or i-propylamino-carbonyl, dimethylaminocarbonyl, diethylamino-carbonyl, phenoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, phenylaminocarbonyl or benzylaminocarbonyl, or represents ethenyl which is substituted by methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl.

Another very especially preferred group are those compounds of the formula (IA) in which

$R^1$  represents hydrogen, amino or methyl,

$R^2$  represents carboxyl, cyano, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl,

$R^3$  represents hydrogen, chlorine or methyl,

$R^4$  represents hydrogen, fluorine or chlorine,

$R^5$  represents cyano, thiocarbamoyl, fluorine, chlorine, bromine or trifluoromethyl, and

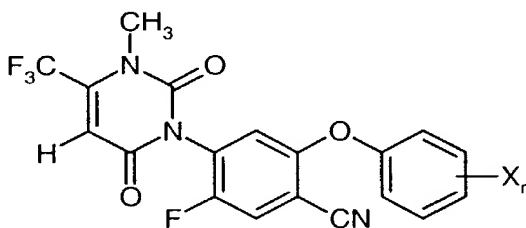
X represents hydroxyl, mercapto, amino, nitro, cyano, carboxyl, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or represents methyl, ethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, methylthio, ethylthio, methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl,

each of which is optionally substituted by cyano, carboxyl, carbamoyl, fluorine, chlorine, methoxy, ethoxy, n- or i-propoxy, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, n- or i-propoxy-carbonyl, allyloxycarbonyl, propargyloxycarbonyl, 1-buten-3-yl-oxy-carbonyl, 2-buten-4-yl-oxy-carbonyl, propargyloxycarbonyl, 1-buten-3-yl-oxy-carbonyl, 2-buten-4-yl-oxy-carbonyl, methylaminocarbonyl, ethylaminocarbonyl, n- or i-propylamino-carbonyl, dimethylaminocarbonyl, diethylamino-carbonyl, phenoxy-carbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, phenylaminocarbonyl or benzylaminocarbonyl, or represents ethenyl which is substituted by methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl.

The definitions of the radicals given above, either in general or in preferred ranges, apply not only to the end products of the formula (I), but also, correspondingly, to the starting materials or intermediates required in each case for their preparation. These definitions of radicals can be combined with each other as desired, that is to say combinations between the preferred ranges mentioned are also possible.

Examples of the compounds of the general formula (I) according to the invention are given in the groups which follow.

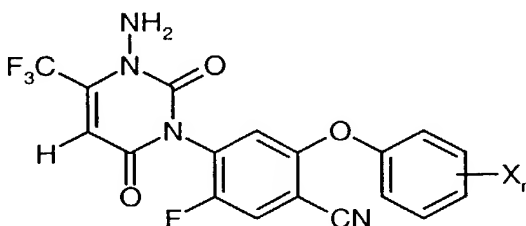
#### Group 1



$X_n$  has the meanings mentioned in the list which follows:

2-hydroxyl, 3-hydroxyl, 4-hydroxyl, 2-cyano, 3-cyano, 4-cyano, 2-carboxy, 3-carboxyl, 4-carboxyl, 2-fluoro, 3-fluoro, 4-fluoro, 2,3-difluoro, 2,4-difluoro, 2,5-difluoro, 2,6-difluoro, 3,4-difluoro, 3,5-difluoro, 2-chloro, 3-chloro, 4-chloro, 2,3-dichloro, 2,4-dichloro, 2,5-dichloro, 2,6-dichloro, 3,4-dichloro, 3,5-dichloro, 2-bromo, 3-bromo, 4-bromo, 2-methyl, 3-methyl, 4-methyl, 2,3-dimethyl,

## 20

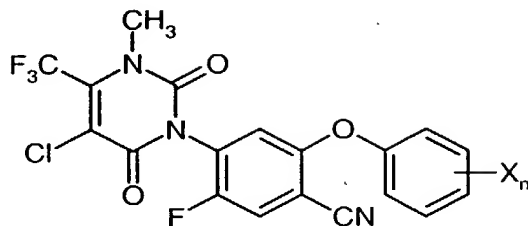


X<sub>n</sub> has the meanings mentioned above in Group 1.

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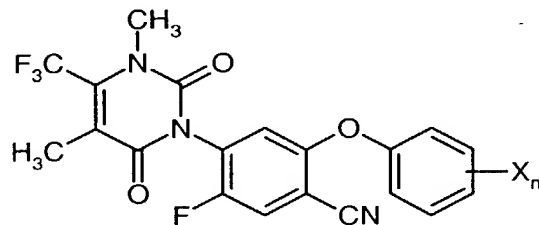
- 11 -

Group 3



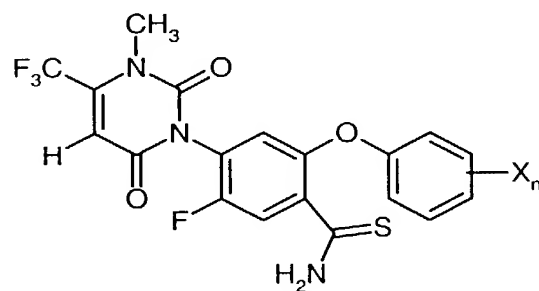
X<sub>n</sub> has the meanings mentioned above in Group 1.

5 Group 4



X<sub>n</sub> has the meanings mentioned above in Group 1.

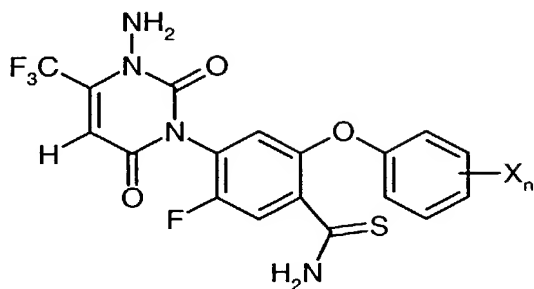
Group 5



10

X<sub>n</sub> has the meanings mentioned above in Group 1.

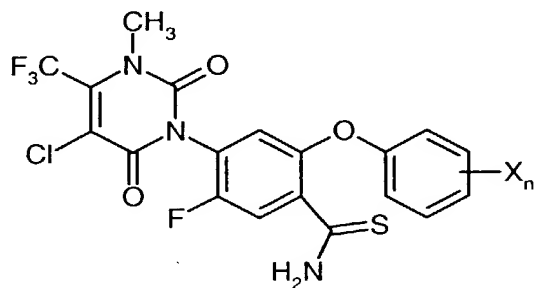
Group 6



X<sub>n</sub> has the meanings mentioned above in Group 1.

5

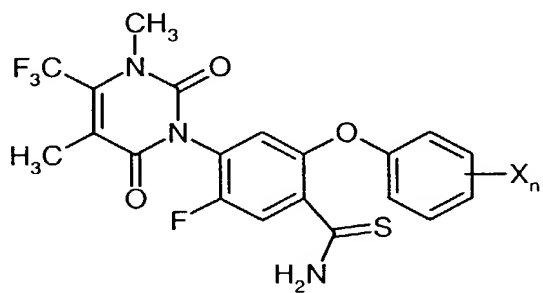
Group 7



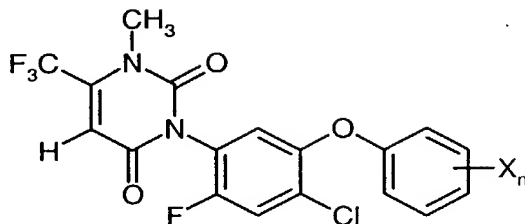
X<sub>n</sub> has the meanings mentioned above in Group 1.

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Group 8

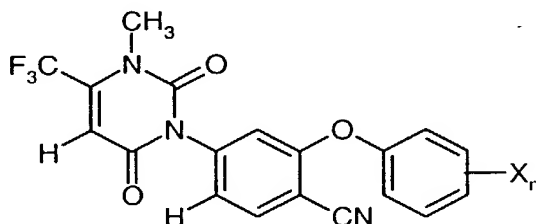


X<sub>n</sub> has the meanings mentioned above in Group 1.

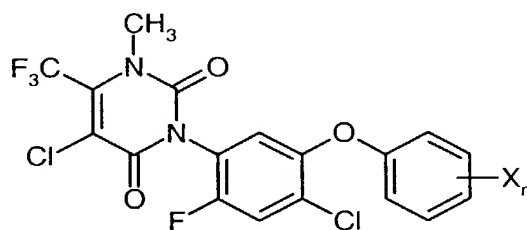


$X_n$  has the meanings mentioned above in Group 1.

5      Group 10

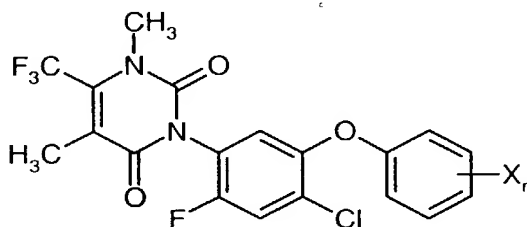


$X_n$  has the meanings mentioned above in Group 1.

Group 11

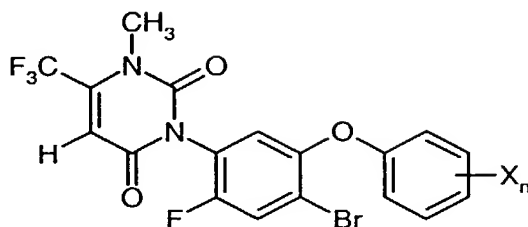
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X<sub>n</sub> has the meanings mentioned above in Group 1.

Group 12

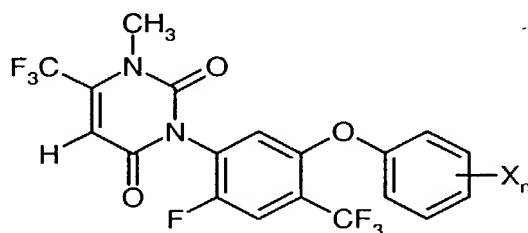
15  $X_n$  has the meanings mentioned above in Group 1.

Group 13



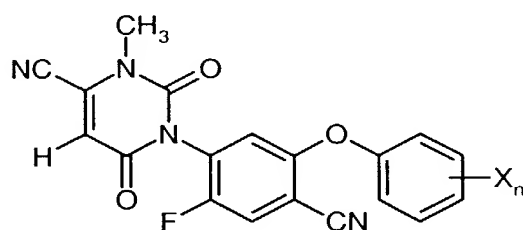
$X_n$  has the meanings mentioned above in Group 1.

5 Group 14



$X_n$  has the meanings mentioned above in Group 1.

Group 15



10

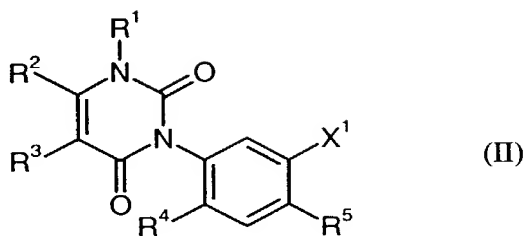
$X_n$  has the meanings mentioned above in Group 1.

15 The new substituted phenyluracils of the general formula (I) have interesting biological properties. They are distinguished, in particular, by a potent herbicidal activity.

The new substituted phenyluracils of the general formula (I) are obtained when

(a) halogenophenyluracils of the general formula (II)





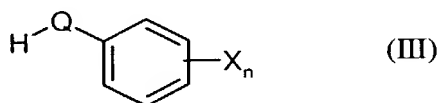
in which

R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> have the abovementioned meaning and

5

X<sup>1</sup> represents halogen

are reacted with aryl compounds of the general formula (III)



10

in which

n, Q and X have the abovementioned meaning

- or with metal salts of compounds of the general formula (III)-

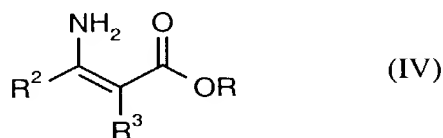
15

if appropriate in the presence of a reaction auxiliary and if appropriate in the presence of a diluent,

or when

20

(b) aminoalkenoic esters of the general formula (IV)



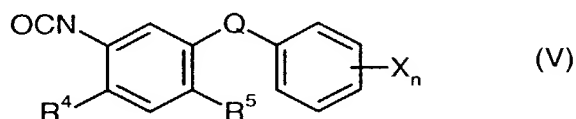
in which

$R^2$  and  $R^3$  have the abovementioned meaning and

$R$  represents alkyl, aryl or arylalkyl

5

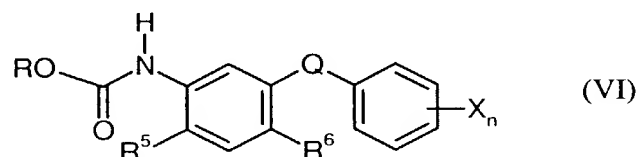
are reacted with aryl isocyanates of the general formula (V)



in which

10  $n$ ,  $Q$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$  and  $X$  have the abovementioned meaning

or with arylurethanes (arylcarbamates) of the general formula (VI)



in which

15

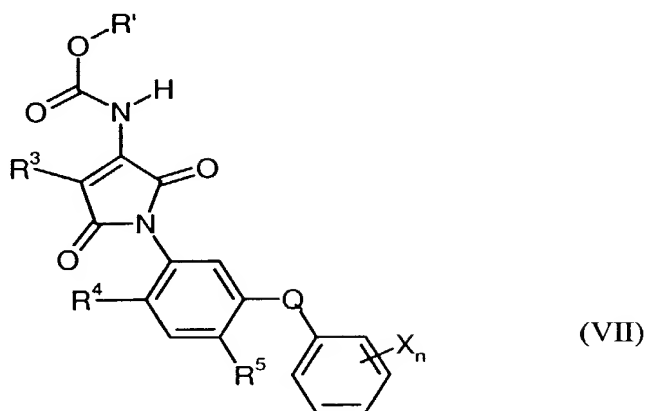
$n$ ,  $Q$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$  and  $X$  have the abovementioned meaning and

$R$  represents alkyl, aryl or arylalkyl,

20 if appropriate in the presence of a reaction auxiliary and if appropriate in the presence of a diluent,

or when

25 (c) N-aryl-1-alkoxycarbonylamino-maleimides of the general formula (VII)



in which

n, Q, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and X have the abovementioned meaning and

5

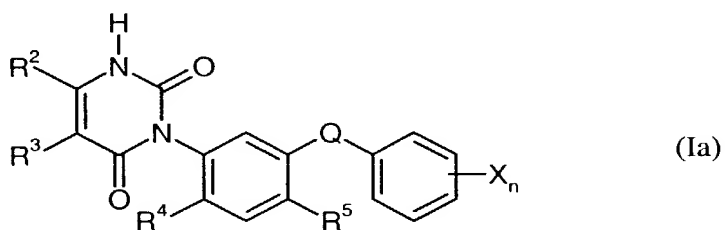
R' represents alkyl

are reacted with a metal hydroxide in the presence of water and if appropriate in the presence of an organic solvent,

10

or when

(d) substituted phenyluracils of the general formula (Ia)



15

in which

n, Q, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and X have the abovementioned meaning

are reacted with 1-aminoxy-2,4-dinitro-benzene or with alkylating agents of the general formula (VIII)

20



in which

5

$A^1$  represents optionally substituted alkyl and

$X^2$  represents halogen or the group  $-O-SO_2-O-A^1$ ,

10 if appropriate in the presence of a reaction auxiliary and if appropriate in the presence of a diluent,

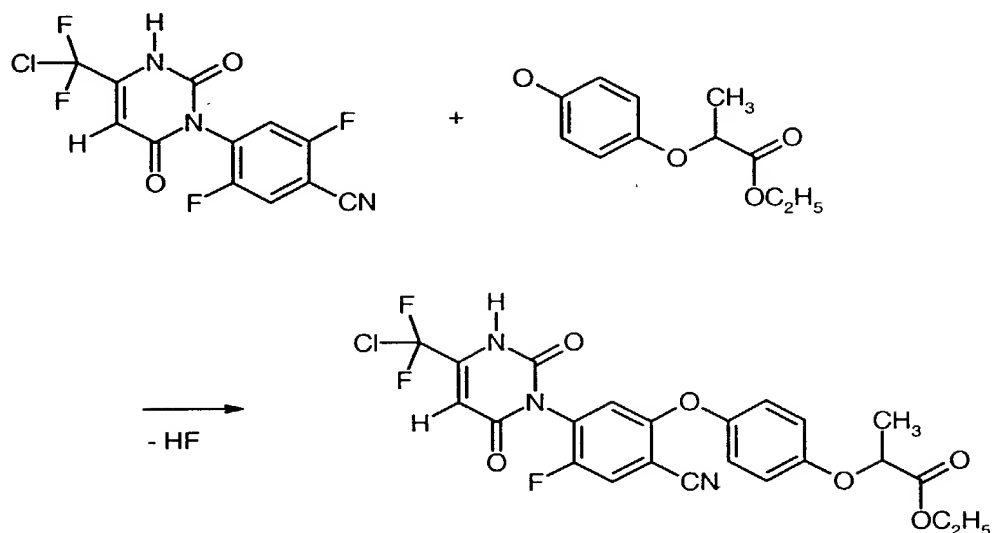
and, if appropriate, electrophilic or nucleophilic or oxidation and reduction reactions are subsequently carried out in the customary manner within the scope of the  
15 definition of the substituents.

The compounds of the general formula (I) can be converted into other compounds of the general formula (I) in accordance with the above definition by customary methods, for example by esterification or hydrolysis (for example  $X: OCH_2COOH$   
20  $\rightarrow OCH_2COOC_2H_5$ ,  $OCH(CH_3)COOCH_3 \rightarrow OCH(CH_3)COOH$ ), reaction with dicyanogen or hydrogen sulphide (for example  $R^5: Br \rightarrow CN$ ,  $CN \rightarrow CSNH_2$ ), conversion of carboxyl compounds into other carboxylic acid derivatives by customary methods (for example  $R^2: COOH \rightarrow CN$ ,  $CN \rightarrow CSNH_2$ ,  $COOH \rightarrow$   
COOCH<sub>3</sub>, COOCH<sub>3</sub>  $\rightarrow CONH_2$ ); cf. the preparation examples).

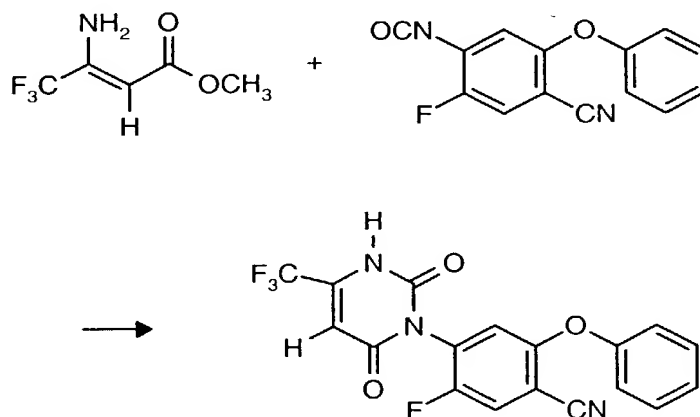
25

If, for example, 1-(4-cyano-2,5-difluorophenyl)-4-chlorodifluoromethyl-3,6-dihydro-2,6-dioxo-1(2H)-pyrimidine and ethyl 1-(4-hydroxy-phenoxy)-propionate are used as starting materials, the course of the reaction in process (a) according to the invention can be outlined by the following formula scheme:

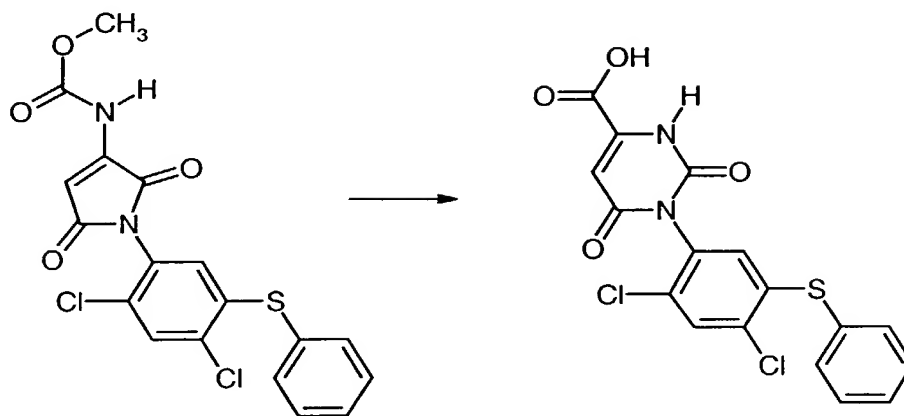
- 19 -



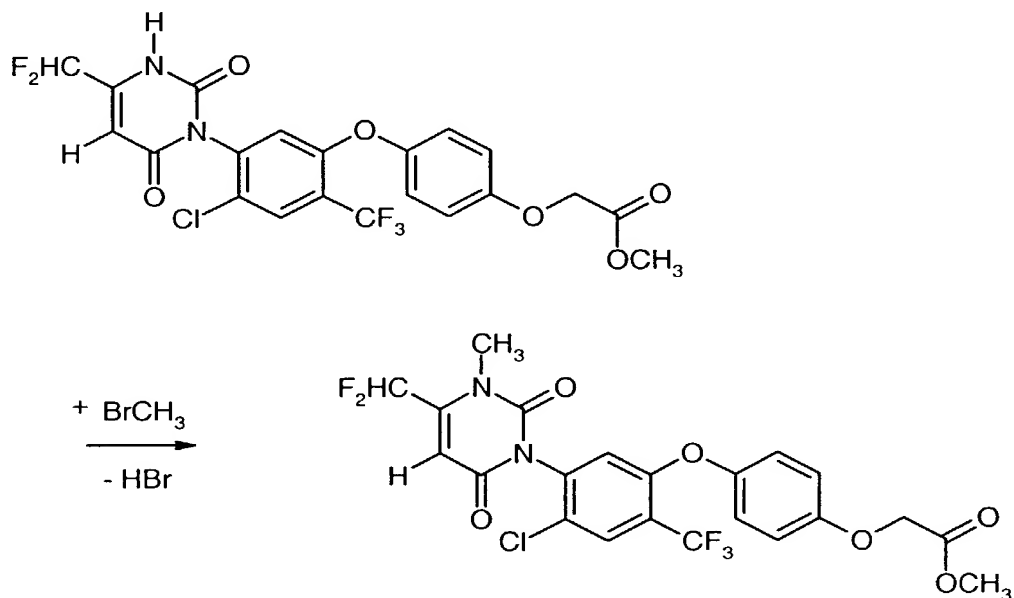
If, for example, methyl 3-amino-4,4,4-trifluoro-crotonate and 4-cyano-2-fluoro-5-phenoxy-phenyl isocyanate are used as starting materials, the course of the reaction in process (b) according to the invention can be outlined by the following formula scheme:



If, for example, methyl [1-(2,4-dichloro-5-phenylthiophenyl)-2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-3-yl]-carbamate is used as starting material, the course of the reaction in the process according to the invention can be outlined by the following formula scheme:



If, for example, 1-[2-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl-5-(4-methoxycarbonylmethoxyphenoxy)phenyl]-4-difluoromethyl-3,6-dihydro-2,6-dioxo-1(2H)-pyrimidine and methyl bromide are used as starting materials, the course of the reaction in process (d) according to the invention can be outlined by the following formula scheme:



Formula (II) provides a general definition of the halogenophenyluracils to be used as starting materials in process (a) according to the invention for the preparation of compounds of the formula (I). In formula (II),  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  have, in particular, those meanings which have already been mentioned above in connection with the description of the compounds of the formula (I) according to the invention as being preferred, especially preferred or very especially preferred for  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^5$ ;  $X^1$  is preferably fluorine or chlorine, in particular fluorine.

The starting materials of the general formula (II) are known and/or can be prepared by processes known per se (cf. EP-A-648749).

5      Formula (III) provides a general definition of the aryl compounds also to be used as starting materials in process (a) according to the invention. In formula (III) n, Q and X have, in particular, those meanings which have already been mentioned above in connection with the description of the compounds of the formula (I) according to the invention as being preferred, especially preferred or very especially preferred for n, Q  
10     and X.

The starting materials of the general formula (III) are known chemicals for organic synthesis.

15     Formula (IV) provides a general definition of the aminoalkenoic esters to be used as starting materials in process (b) according to the invention for the preparation of compounds of the general formula (I). In the general formula (IV),  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  have, in particular, those meanings which have already been mentioned above in connection with the description of the compounds of the general formula (I) according to the  
20     invention as being preferred, especially preferred or very especially preferred for  $R^2$  and  $R^3$ ; R preferably represents  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, phenyl or benzyl, in particular methyl or ethyl.

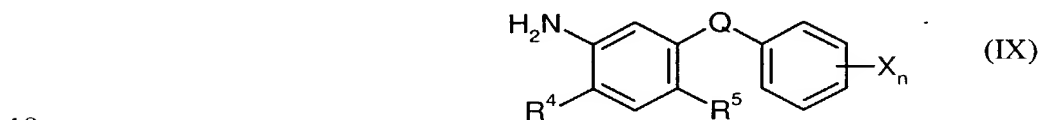
The starting materials of the general formula (IV) are known and/or can be prepared  
25     by processes known per se (cf. J. Heterocycl. Chem. 9 (1972), 513-522).

Formula (V) provides a general definition of the aryl isocyanates also to be used as starting materials in process (b) according to the invention. In the general formula (V), n, Q,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$  and X have, in particular, those meanings which have already been  
30     mentioned above in connection with the description of the compounds of the general

formula (I) according to the invention as being preferred, especially preferred or very especially preferred for n, Q, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and X.

5 The starting materials of the general formula (V) were hitherto unknown from the literature; being new substances, they are also subject-matter of the present application.

The new aryl isocyanates of the general formula (V) are obtained when aniline derivatives of the general formula (IX)



in which

n, Q, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and X have the abovementioned meaning

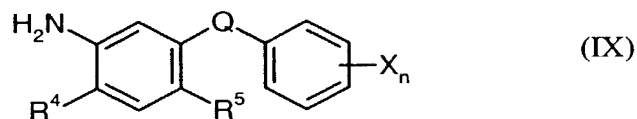
15 are reacted with phosgene in the presence of a diluent such as, for example, chlorobenzene, at temperatures between -20°C and +150°C (cf., for example, also EP-A-648749).

20 Formula (VI) provides a general definition of the arylurethanes optionally to be used as starting materials in process (b) according to the invention. In the general formula (VI), n, Q, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and X have, in particular, those meanings which have already been mentioned above in connection with the description of the compounds of the general formula (I) according to the invention as being preferred, especially preferred or very especially preferred for n, Q, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and X; R preferably represents C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, 25 phenyl or benzyl, in particular methyl or ethyl.

The starting materials of the general formula (VI) were hitherto unknown from the literature; being new substances, they are also subject-matter of the present application.



The new arylurethanes of the general formula (VI) are obtained when aniline derivatives of the general formula (IX)



in which

$n$ ,  $Q$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$  and  $X$  have the abovementioned meaning

are reacted with chlorocarbonyl compounds of the general formula (X)



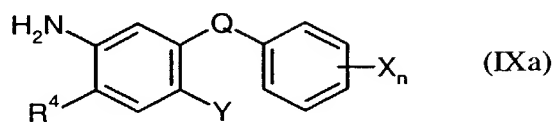
in which

$R$  has the abovementioned meaning,

if appropriate in the presence of an acid acceptor such as, for example, pyridine, and, if appropriate, in the presence of a diluent such as, for example, methylene chloride, at temperatures between  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $+100^{\circ}\text{C}$  (cf. the preparation examples).

The aniline derivatives of the general formula (IX) which are required as precursors are known and/or can be prepared by processes known per se (cf. Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem. 740 (1970), 169-179; US-A-3715395; US-A-3914418; DE-A-2748554; DE3736089).

The aniline derivatives of the general formula ((IXa)



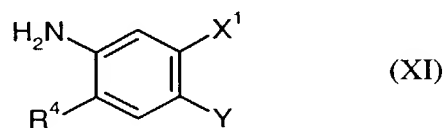
in which

n, R<sup>4</sup> and X have the abovementioned meaning and

Y represents cyano, thiocarbamoyl or trifluoromethyl

were hitherto unknown and, being new substances, are subject-matter of the present application.

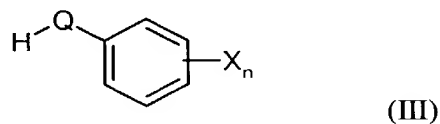
The new aniline derivatives of the general formula (IXa) are obtained when anilines of the general formula (XI)



in which

R<sup>4</sup>, X<sup>1</sup> and Y have the abovementioned meaning

are reacted with aryl compounds of the general formula (III)



in which

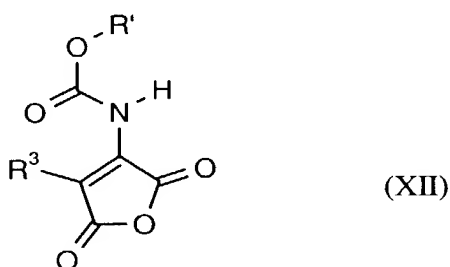
n, Q and X have the abovementioned meaning

- or with metal salts of compounds of the general formula (III) -,

if appropriate in the presence of a reaction auxiliary such as, for example, sodium hydride and, if appropriate, in the presence of a diluent such as, for example, N-methylpyrrolidone at temperatures between 0°C and 150°C (cf. the preparation examples).

5 Formula (VII) provides a general definition of the N-aryl-1-alkoxy-carbonylamino-maleimides to be used as starting materials in process (c) according to the invention for the preparation of compounds of the general formula (I). In the general formula (VII), n, Q, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and X have, in particular, those meanings which have already  
10 been mentioned above in connection with the description of the compounds of the general formula (I) according to the invention as being preferred, especially preferred or very especially preferred for n, Q, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and X; R<sup>4</sup> preferably represents C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, in particular methyl or ethyl.

15 The new N-aryl-1-alkoxycarbonylamino-maleimides of the general formula (VII) are obtained when alkyl (2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-furan-3-yl)-carbamates of the general formula (XII)

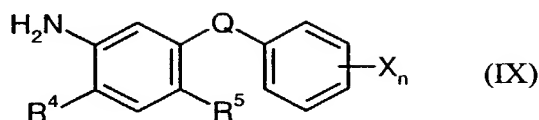


in which

20 R<sup>3</sup> has the abovementioned meaning and

R<sup>4</sup> represents alkyl (in particular methyl or ethyl)

25 are reacted with aniline derivatives of the general formula (IX)



in which

n, Q, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and X have the abovementioned meaning,

5

if appropriate in the presence of a diluent such as, for example, acetic acid at temperatures between 0°C and 200°C, preferably between 50°C and 150°C.

The precursors of the general formula (XII) are known and/or can be prepared by processes known per se (cf. DE 19604229).

10

Formula (Ia) provides a general definition of the substituted phenyluracils to be used as starting materials in process (d) according to the invention for the preparation of compounds of the formula (I). In formula (Ia), n, Q, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and X have, in particular, those meanings which have already been mentioned above in connection with the description of the compounds of the formula (I) according to the invention as being preferred, especially preferred or very especially preferred for n, Q, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and X.

15

Being new substances, the starting materials of the general formula (Ia) for process (b) are also subject-matter of the present application; they can be prepared by processes (a), (b) and (c) according to the invention.

20

Formula (VIII) provides a general definition of the alkylating agents also to be used as starting materials in process (d) according to the invention. In formula (VIII), A<sup>1</sup> preferably represents alkyl which has 1 to 4 carbon atoms and which is optionally substituted by cyano, halogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy and X<sup>2</sup> preferably represents chlorine, bromine, iodine, methylsulphonyloxy or ethylsulphonyloxy; in particular, A<sup>1</sup> represents methyl, ethyl, n- or i-propyl, each of which is optionally substituted by

25

cyano, fluorine, chlorine, methoxy or ethoxy, and  $X^2$  represents chlorine, bromine, iodine, methylsulphonyloxy or ethylsulphonyloxy.

5 The starting materials of the formula (VIII) are known chemicals for organic synthesis.

10 The processes according to the invention for the preparation of the compounds of the general formula (I) are preferably carried out using diluents. Suitable diluents for carrying out processes (a), (b), (c) and (d) according to the invention are, besides water, mainly inert organic solvents. These include, in particular, aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic, optionally halogenated hydrocarbons such as, for example, benzene, toluene, xylene, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene, petroleum ether, hexane, cyclohexane, dichloromethane, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride; ethers such as diethyl ether, diisopropyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran or ethylene glycol dimethyl ether or ethylene glycol diethyl ether; ketones such as acetone, butanone or methyl isobutyl ketone; nitriles such as acetonitrile, propionitrile or butyronitrile; amides such as N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, N-methylformanilide, N-methylpyrrolidone or hexamethylphosphoric triamide; esters such as methyl acetate or ethyl acetate, sulphoxides such as dimethyl sulphoxide, alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, n- or i-propanol, ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, mixtures of these with water, or pure water.

25 Suitable reactants for processes (a), (b), (c) and (d) according to the invention are, generally, the customary inorganic or organic bases or acid acceptors. These preferably include the acetates, amides, carbonates, hydrogencarbonates, hydrides, hydroxides or alkoxides of alkali metals or alkaline earth metals such as, for example, sodium acetate, potassium acetate, calcium acetate, lithium amide, sodium amide, potassium amide, calcium amide, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, calcium carbonate, sodium hydrogencarbonate, potassium hydrogencarbonate, calcium hydrogencarbonate, lithium hydride, sodium hydride, potassium hydride,

30

calcium hydride, lithium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide, sodium n- or i-propoxide, sodium n-, i-, s- or t-butoxide, potassium methoxide, potassium ethoxide, potassium n- or i-propoxide, or potassium n-, i-, s- or t-butoxide; furthermore also basic organic  
5 nitrogen compounds such as, for example, trimethylamine, triethylamine, tripropylamine, tributylamine, ethyldiisopropylamine, N,N-dimethylcyclohexylamine, dicyclohexylamine, ethyldicyclohexylamine, N,N-dimethylaniline, N,N-dimethyl-benzylamine, pyridine, 2-methyl-, 3-methyl-, 4-methyl-, 2,4-dimethyl-, 2,6-dimethyl-, 3,4-dimethyl- and 3,5-dimethylpyridine, 5-ethyl-2-methylpyridine, 4-dimethylaminopyridine, N-methylpiperidine, 1,4-diazabicyclo[2,2,2]-octane (DABCO), 1,5-diazabicyclo[4,3,0]-non-5-en (DBN), or  
10 1,8-diazabicyclo[5,4,0]-undec-7-en (DBU).

Other suitable reactants for the processes according to the invention are phase  
15 transfer catalysts. Examples of such catalysts which may be mentioned are:

Tetrabutylammonium bromide, tetrabutylammonium chloride, tetraoctylammonium chloride, tetrabutylammonium hydrogen sulphate, methyltriethylammonium chloride, hexadecyltrimethylammonium chloride, hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide,  
20 benzyltrimethylammonium chloride, benzyltriethylammonium chloride, benzyltrimethylammonium hydroxide, benzyltriethylammonium hydroxide, benzyltributylammonium chloride, benzyltributylammonium bromide, tetrabutylphosphonium bromide, tetrabutylphosphonium chloride, tributylhexadecylphosphonium bromide, butyltriphenylphosphonium chloride,  
25 ethyltriethylphosphonium bromide, tetraphenylphosphonium bromide.

When carrying out processes (a), (b), (c) and (d) according to the invention, the reaction temperatures can be varied within a substantial range. In general, the process is carried out at temperatures between 0°C and 150°C, preferably between 10°C and  
30 120°C.

The processes according to the invention are generally carried out under atmospheric pressure. However, it is also possible to carry out the processes according to the invention under elevated or reduced pressure, in general between 0.1 bar and 10 bar.

- 5 To carry out the processes according to the invention, the starting materials are generally employed in approximately equimolar amounts. However, it is also possible to use one of the components in a larger excess. In general, the reaction is carried out in a suitable diluent in the presence of a reaction auxiliary, and the reaction mixture is generally stirred for several hours at the temperature required.
- 10 Working-up is by customary methods (cf. the preparation examples).

The active compounds according to the invention can be used as defoliants, desiccants, haulm killers and, especially, as weedkillers. By weeds, in the broadest sense, there are to be understood all plants which grow in locations where they are

15 undesired. Whether the substances according to the invention act as total or selective herbicides depends essentially on the amount used. The active compounds according to the invention can be used, for example, in connection with the following plants:

Dicotyledonous weeds of the genera: Sinapis, Lepidium, Galium, Stellaria,

20 Matricaria, Anthemis, Galinsoga, Chenopodium, Urtica, Senecio, Amaranthus, Portulaca, Xanthium, Convolvulus, Ipomoea, Polygonum, Sesbania, Ambrosia, Cirsium, Carduus, Sonchus, Solanum, Rorippa, Rotala, Lindernia, Lamium, Veronica, Abutilon, Emex, Datura, Viola, Galeopsis, Papaver, Centaurea, Trifolium, Ranunculus and Taraxacum.

25 Dicotyledonous crops of the genera: Gossypium, Glycine, Beta, Daucus, Phaseolus, Pisum, Solanum, Linum, Ipomoea, Vicia, Nicotiana, Lycopersicon, Arachis, Brassica, Lactuca, Cucumis and Cucurbita.

30 Monocotyledonous weeds of the genera: Echinochloa, Setaria, Panicum, Digitaria, Phleum, Poa, Festuca, Eleusine, Brachiaria, Lolium, Bromus, Avena, Cyperus,

Sorghum, Agropyron, Cynodon, Monochoria, Fimbristylis, Sagittaria, Eleocharis, Scirpus, Paspalum, Ischaemum, Sphenoclea, Dactyloctenium, Agrostis, Alopecurus and Apera.

- 5     Monocotyledonous crops of the genera: Oryza, Zea, Triticum, Hordeum, Avena, Secale, Sorghum, Panicum, Saccharum, Ananas, Asparagus and Allium.

However, the use of the active compounds according to the invention is in no way restricted to these genera, but also extends in the same manner to other plants.

10

Depending on the concentration, the compounds are suitable for total weed control, for example on industrial terrain and rail tracks, and on paths and areas with or without tree stands. Equally, the compounds can be employed for controlling weeds in perennial crops, for example forests, ornamental tree plantings, orchards, vineyards, citrus groves, nut orchards, banana plantations, coffee plantations, tea plantations, rubber plantations, oil palm plantations, cocoa plantations, soft fruit plantings and hopfields, in lawns, turf and pastures, and for selective weed control in annual crops.

15

- 20     The compounds of the formula (I) according to the invention show a potent herbicidal activity and a broad spectrum of action when applied to the soil and to aerial parts of plants. To some extent, they are also suitable for the selective control of monocotyledonous and dikotyledonous weeds in monocotyledonous and dikotyledonous crops, both by the pre- and the post-emergence method.

25

The active compounds can be converted into the customary formulations, such as solutions, emulsions, wettable powders, suspensions, powders, dusts, pastes, soluble powders, granules, suspoemulsion concentrates, natural and synthetic materials impregnated with active compound, and microencapsulations in polymeric substances.

30



These formulations are produced in a known manner, for example by mixing the active compounds with extenders, that is liquid solvents and/or solid carriers, optionally with the use of surfactants, that is emulsifiers and/or dispersants and/or foam-formers.

5

If water is used as an extender, organic solvents can, for example, also be used as auxiliary solvents. Liquid solvents which are mainly suitable are: aromatics such as xylene, toluene, or alkylnaphthalenes, chlorinated aromatics and chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons such as chlorobenzenes, chloroethylenes or methylene chloride, 10 aliphatic hydrocarbons such as cyclohexane or paraffins, for example petroleum fractions, mineral and vegetable oils, alcohols such as butanol or glycol as well as their ethers and esters, ketones such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone or cyclohexanone, strongly polar solvents such as dimethylformamide and dimethyl sulphoxide, and water.

15

Suitable solid carriers are: for example ammonium salts and ground natural minerals such as kaolins, clays, talc, chalk, quartz, attapulgite, montmorillonite or diatomaceous earth, and ground synthetic minerals such as highly disperse silica, alumina and silicates; suitable solid carriers for granules are: for example crushed 20 and fractionated natural rocks such as calcite, marble, pumice, sepiolite and dolomite, or else synthetic granules of inorganic and organic meals, and granules of organic material such as sawdust, coconut shells, maize cobs and tobacco stalks; suitable emulsifiers and/or foam formers are: for example non-ionic and anionic emulsifiers, such as polyoxyethylene fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene fatty alcohol ethers, for 25 example alkylaryl polyglycol ethers, alkylsulphonates, alkyl sulphates, arylsulphonates and protein hydrolyzates; suitable dispersants are: for example lignin-sulphite waste liquors and methylcellulose.

25

Adhesives such as carboxymethylcellulose and natural and synthetic polymers in the 30 form of powders, granules or latexes such as gum arabic, polyvinyl alcohol and polyvinyl acetate, or else natural phospholipids such as cephalins and lecithins, and

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synthetic phospholipids can be used in the formulations. Further additives can be mineral and vegetable oils.

5 It is possible to use colorants such as inorganic pigments, for example iron oxide, titanium oxide and Prussian Blue, and organic dyestuffs such as alizarin dyestuffs, azo dyestuffs and metal phthalocyanine dyestuffs, and trace nutrients such as salts of iron, manganese, boron, copper, cobalt, molybdenum and zinc.

10 The formulations generally comprise between 0.1 and 95 per cent by weight of active compound, preferably between 0.5 and 90%.

For controlling weeds, the active compounds according to the invention, as such or in the form of their formulations, can also be used as mixtures with known herbicides, readymixes or tank mixes being possible.

15 Possible components for the mixtures are known herbicides, such as, for example, acetochlor, acifluorfen(-sodium), aclonifen, alachlor, alloxymid(-sodium), ametryne, amidochlor, amidosulfuron, anilofos, asulam, atrazine, azafenidin, azimsulfuron, benazolin(-ethyl), benfuresate, bensulfuron(-methyl), bentazone, benzofenap, 20 benzoylprop(-ethyl), bialaphos, bifenox, bispyribac(-sodium), bromobutide, bromofenoxim, bromoxynil, butachlor, butoxydim, butylate, cafenstrole, caloxydim, carbetamide, carfentrazone(-ethyl), chlomethoxyfen, chloramben, chloridazon, chlorimuron(-ethyl), chlornitrofen, chlorsulfuron, chlortoluron, cinidon(-ethyl), cinmethylin, cinosulfuron, clethodim, clodinafop(-propargyl), clomazone, clomeprop, 25 clopyralid, clopyrasulfuron(-methyl), cloransulam(-methyl), cumyluron, cyanazine, cybutryne, cycloate, cyclosulfamuron, cycloxydim, cyhalofop(-butyl), 2,4-D, 2,4-DB, 2,4-DP, desmedipham, di-allate, dicamba, diclofop(-methyl), diclosulam, diethatyl(-ethyl), difenzoquat, diflufenican, diflufenzopyr, dimefuron, dimepiperate, dimethachlor, dimethametryn, dimethenamid, dimexyflam, dinitramine, diphenamid, 30 diquat, dithiopyr, diuron, dymrone, epoprodan, EPTC, esprocarb, ethalfluralin, ethametsulfuron(-methyl), ethofumesate, ethoxyfen, ethoxysulfuron, etobenzanid,

fenoxaprop(-P-ethyl), flamprop(-isopropyl), flamprop(-isopropyl-L),  
flamprop(-methyl), flazasulfuron, fluazifop(-P-butyl), fluazolate, flucarbazone,  
flufenacet, flumetsulam, flumiclorac(-pentyl), flumioxazin, flumipropyn,  
flumetsulam, fluometuron, fluorchloridone, fluoroglyphofen(-ethyl), flupoxam,  
5 flupropacil, flurpysulfuron(-methyl, -sodium), flurenol(-butyl), fluridone,  
fluroxypyr(-meptyl), flurprimidol, flurtamone, fluthiacet(-methyl), fluthiamide,  
fomesafen, glufosinate(-ammonium), glyphosate(-isopropylammonium), halosafen,  
haloxyfop(-ethoxyethyl), haloxyfop(-P-methyl), hexazinone, imazametha-  
benz(-methyl), imazamethapyr, imazamox, imazapic, imazapyr, imazaquin,  
10 imazethapyr, imazosulfuron, iodosulfuron, ioxynil, isopropalin, isoproturon, isouron,  
isoxaben, isoxachlortole, isoxaflutole, isoxapyrifop, lactofen, lenacil, linuron,  
MCPA, MCPP, mefenacet, mesotrione, metamitron, metazachlor,  
methabenzthiazuron, metobenzuron, metobromuron, (alpha-)metolachlor,  
metosulam, metoxuron, metribuzin, metsulfuron(-methyl), molinate, monolinuron,  
15 naproanilide, napropamide, neburon, nicosulfuron, norflurazon, orbencarb, oryzalin,  
oxadiargyl, oxadiazon, oxasulfuron, oxaziclomefone, oxyfluorfen, paraquat,  
pelargonic acid, pendimethalin, pentoxazone, phenmedipham, piperophos,  
pretilachlor, primisulfuron(-methyl), prometryn, propachlor, propanil, propaquizafop,  
propisochlor, propyzamide, prosulfocarb, prosulfuron, pyraflufen(-ethyl), pyrazolate,  
20 pyrazosulfuron(-ethyl), pyrazoxyfen, pyribenzoxim, pyributicarb, pyridate,  
pyriminobac(-methyl), pyriothiobac(-sodium), quinchlorac, quinmerac, quinclamine,  
quizalofop(-P-ethyl), quizalofop(-P-tefuryl), rimsulfuron, sethoxydim, simazine,  
simetryn, sulcotrione, sulfentrazone, sulfometuron(-methyl), sulfosate, sulfosulfuron,  
tebutam, tebuthiuron, tepraloxydim, terbuthylazine, terbutryn, thenylchlor,  
25 thiafluamide, thiazopyr, thidiazimin, thifensulfuron(-methyl), thiobencarb,  
tiocarbazil, tralkoxydim, tri-allate, triasulfuron, tribenuron(-methyl), triclopyr,  
tridiphane, trifluralin and triflusulfuron.

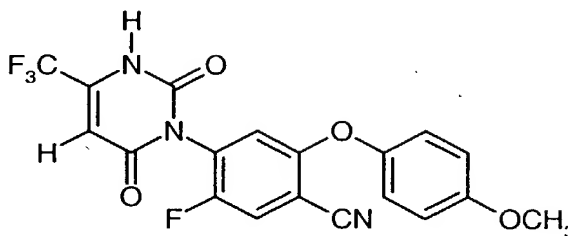
Mixtures with other known active compounds such as fungicides, insecticides,  
30 acaricides, nematicides, bird repellants, plant nutrients and soil conditioners, are also  
possible.

The active compounds can be used as such, in the form of their formulations or in the use forms prepared therefrom by further dilution, such as ready-to-use solutions, suspensions, emulsions, powders, pastes and granules. They are used in the customary manner, for example by pouring, spraying, atomizing or spreading.

The active compounds according to the invention can be applied either before or after emergence of the plants. They can also be incorporated into the soil before sowing.

10 The amount of active compound used can vary within a substantial range. It depends essentially on the nature of the desired effect. In general, the application rates are between 1 and 10 kg of active compound per hectare of soil surface, preferably between 5 and 5 kg per ha.

15 The preparation and use of the active compounds according to the invention can be seen from the examples which follow.

**Preparation Examples:****Example 1**

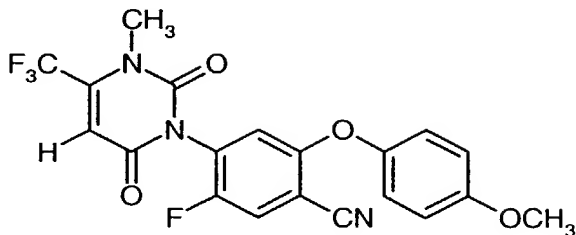
5 (Process (a))

2.5 g (10 mmol) of 4-methoxy-phenol in 50 ml of dimethyl sulphoxide are treated with 1.6 g of sodium hydride (purity 60%). The mixture is stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature (approx. 20°C). Then, 3.2 g (10 mmol) of 4-(3,6-dihydro-2,6-dioxo-4-trifluoromethyl-1(2H)-pyrimidin-1-yl)-2,5-difluorobenzonitrile are added. The reaction mixture is stirred for 18 hours at 60°C and subsequently poured into approximately an equal volume of 1N hydrochloric acid. The product, which is obtained as crystals, is isolated by filtration with suction, stirred with a mixture of 30 ml of ethyl acetate and 300 ml of diethyl ether and filtered with suction to dryness.

15 The organic mother liquor is concentrated under a water pump vacuum and the residue is processed by column chromatography (silica gel, chloroform/ethyl acetate, vol.: 2:1). The first fraction obtained is concentrated under a water pump vacuum, and the residue is dissolved in boiling methylene chloride; when cold, the supernatant solvent is decanted off, the residue is stirred with diethyl ether/diisopropyl ether, and

20 the crystalline product is isolated by filtration with suction.

This gives 0.90 g (21% of theory) of 4-(3,6-dihydro-2,6-dioxo-4-trifluoromethyl-1(2H)-pyrimidin-1-yl)-5-fluoro-2-(4-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzonitrile of melting point 84°C.

**Example 2**

(Process (b))

5 A mixture of 0.50 g (1.2 mmol) of 4-(3,6-dihydro-2,6-dioxo-4-trifluoromethyl-1(2H)-pyrimidin-1-yl)-5-fluoro-2-(4-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzonitrile, 0.20 g (1.8 mmol) of dimethyl sulphate, 0.30 g (2.4 mmol) of potassium carbonate and 100 ml of acetone is refluxed for 15 hours and subsequently concentrated under a water pump vacuum. The residue is shaken with 50 ml of 1N hydrochloric acid/50 ml of ethyl acetate, and the organic phase is separated off, dried with sodium sulphate and filtered. The filtrate is concentrated under a water pump vacuum, the residue is dissolved in ethyl acetate, and the solution is washed with 5% aqueous disodium hydrogen phosphate solution, dried with sodium sulphate and filtered. The filtrate is concentrated under a water pump vacuum, the residue is stirred with petroleum ether, and the solvent is carefully distilled off under a water pump vacuum.

This gives 0.3 g (57% of theory) of 4-(3,6-dihydro-2,6-dioxo-3-methyl-4-trifluoromethyl-1(2H)-pyrimidin-1-yl)-5-fluoro-2-(4-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzonitrile of melting point 62°C.

Other examples of the compounds of the formula (I) which can be prepared analogously to Preparation Examples 1 and 2 and following the general description of the preparation processes according to the invention are those listed in Table 1 which follows.

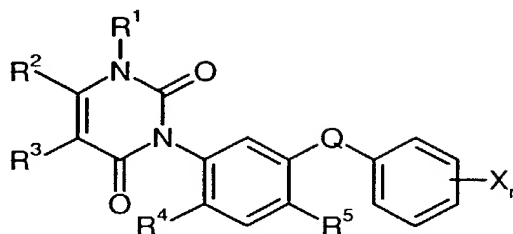
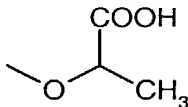
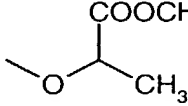
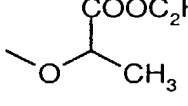
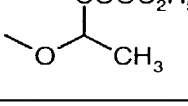
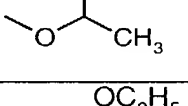
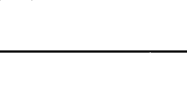

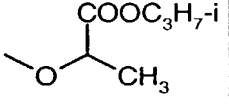

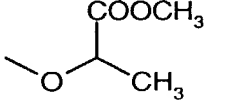
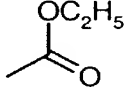
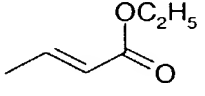
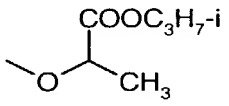
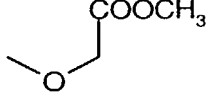
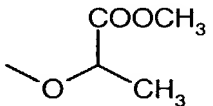
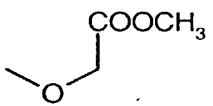
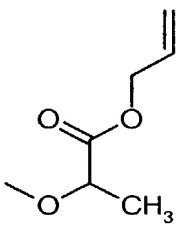
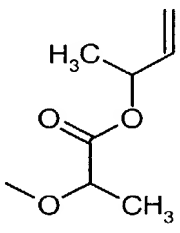
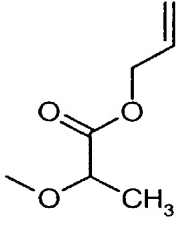


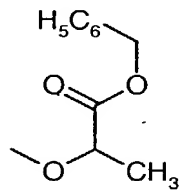
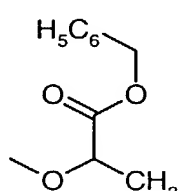
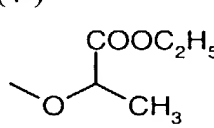
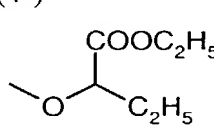
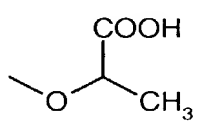
Table 1: Examples of the compounds of the formula (I)

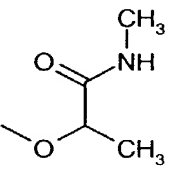
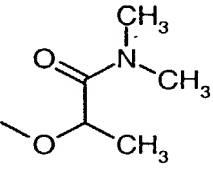
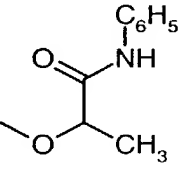
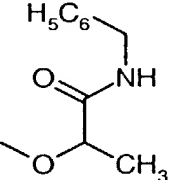

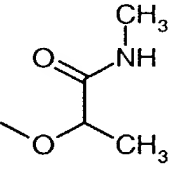
Ex. No.	n	Q	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>4</sup>	R <sup>5</sup>	(Position-) X	Physical data and stereochemical details
3	1	O	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	(R enantiomer)
4	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	m.p.: 118°C (R enantiomer)
5	1	O	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	m.p.: 105°C (R enantiomer)
6	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	m.p.: 146°C (R enantiomer)
7	1	O	NH <sub>2</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	m.p.: 152°C (R enantiomer)
8	1	O	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	<sup>1</sup> H NMR: δ=6.42 ppm (s, D <sub>6</sub> -DMSO)



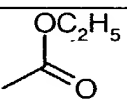
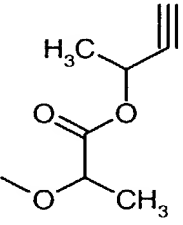

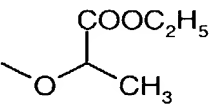


Ex. No.	n	Q	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>4</sup>	R <sup>5</sup>	(Position-) X	Physical data and stereochemical details
9	1	O	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F		(4-) OCH <sub>3</sub>	<sup>1</sup> H NMR: δ=5.63 ppm (s, D <sub>6</sub> -DMSO)
10	1	O	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	m.p.: 95°C (R enantiomer)
11	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F		(4-) 	<sup>1</sup> H NMR: δ=6.51 ppm (s, D <sub>6</sub> -DMSO) (R enantiomer)
12	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	m.p.: 155°C
13	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	m.p.: 98°C (E isomer)
14	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	m.p.: 144°C (R enantiomer)
15	0	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	-	
16	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(2-) F	
17	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	





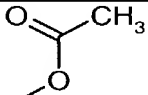
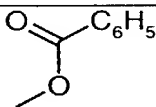
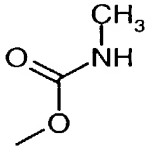
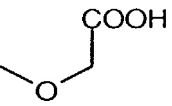


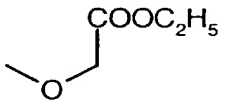



Ex. No.	n	Q	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>4</sup>	R <sup>5</sup>	(Position-) X	Physical data and stereochemical details
18	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(3-) 	
19	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(3-) 	
20	2	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(2,4-) Cl <sub>2</sub>	
21	1	O	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	m.p.: 173°C (R enantiomer)
22	1	O	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	m.p.: 148°C (R enantiomer)
23	1	O	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) OH	m.p.: 191°C
24	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	m.p.: 126°C (R enantiomer)



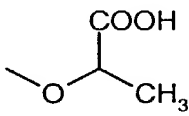
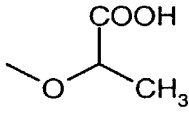
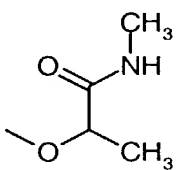


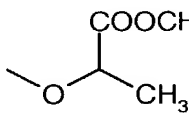
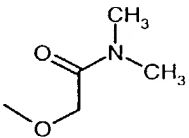
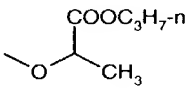
Ex. No.	n	Q	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>4</sup>	R <sup>5</sup>	(Position-) X	Physical data and stereochemical details
25	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) OH	<sup>1</sup> H NMR (D6-DMSO, δ): 6.54 ppm
26	1	O	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	m.p.: 64°C (R enantiomer)
27	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	m.p.: 75°C (R enantiomer)
28	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	<sup>1</sup> H NMR (CDCl <sub>3</sub> , δ): 3.5 ppm (racemate)
29	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	m.p.: 140°C (racemate)
30	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	(R enantiomer)

Ex. No.	n	Q	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>4</sup>	R <sup>5</sup>	(Position-) X	Physical data and stereo-chemical details
31	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	(R enantiomer)
32	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	(R enantiomer)
33	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	(R enantiomer)
34	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	(R enantiomer)
35	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F		(4-) 	(R enantiomer)

Ex. No.	n	Q	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>4</sup>	R <sup>5</sup>	(Position-) X	Physical data and stereochemical details
36	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F		(4-) 	(R enantiomer)
37	0	S	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	-	
38	1	O	NH <sub>2</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	
39	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	(R enantiomer)
40	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F		(4-) 	(R enantiomer)
41	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(2-) OCH <sub>3</sub>	
42	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F		(2-) OCH <sub>3</sub>	
43	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(3-) OCH <sub>3</sub>	m.p.: 140°C
44	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F		(3-) OCH <sub>3</sub>	
45	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(2-) OH	

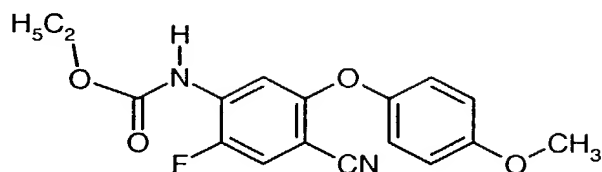
Ex. No.	n	Q	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>4</sup>	R <sup>5</sup>	(Position-) X	Physical data and stereo-chemical details
46	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F		(2-) OH	
47	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(3-) OH	
48	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F		(3-) OH	
49	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F		(4-) OH	
50	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) SCH <sub>3</sub>	
51	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F		(4-) SCH <sub>3</sub>	
52	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) SH	
53	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	 (4)	m.p.: 83°C
54	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	 (4)	
55	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	 (4)	m.p.: 147°C
56	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	

Ex. No.	n	Q	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>4</sup>	R <sup>5</sup>	(Position-) X	Physical data and stereo-chemical details
57	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	m.p.: 156°C
58	1	S	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(2-) OH	
59	1	S	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(3-) OH	
60	1	S	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) OH	
61	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(2-) NO <sub>2</sub>	
62	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(3-) NO <sub>2</sub>	
63	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) NO <sub>2</sub>	
64	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(2-) NH <sub>2</sub>	
65	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(3-) NH <sub>2</sub>	
66	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) NH <sub>2</sub>	
67	2	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(3,5-) Cl <sub>2</sub>	
68	1	S	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) Cl	
69	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) CH <sub>3</sub>	
70	1	S	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) CH <sub>3</sub>	
71	1	O	H		H	F	CN	(4-) OCH <sub>3</sub>	
72	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>		H	F	CN	(4-) OCH <sub>3</sub>	
73	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>		H	F	CN	(4-) OCH <sub>3</sub>	log P = 1.92 a)
74	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CN	H	F	CN	(4-) OCH <sub>3</sub>	m.p.: 174°C log P = 2.69 a)

Ex. No.	n	Q	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>	R <sup>4</sup>	R <sup>5</sup>	(Position-) X	Physical data and stereochemical details
75	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>		H	F		(4-) OCH <sub>3</sub>	
76	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CN	H	F	CN	(4-) OH	
77	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CN	H	F	CN	(4-) 	(R enantiomer)
78	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CN	H	F	CN	(4-) 	(R enantiomer)
79	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CN	H	F	CN	(4-) 	(R enantiomer)
80	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>		H	F		(4-) 	(R enantiomer)
81	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	(amorphous)
82	1	O	CH <sub>3</sub>	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	F	CN	(4-) 	m.p.: 130°C (racemate)

Starting materials of the formula (VI):Example (VI-1)

5



10

2.8 g (11 mmol) 1-amino-4-cyano-2-fluoro-5-(4-methoxy-phenoxy)benzene in 100 ml of methylene chloride and 1.7 g of pyridine are treated at room temperature (approx. 20°C) with 1.25 g (12 mmol) of ethyl chloroformate. The mixture is stirred for 2 hours at room temperature and subsequently shaken with 1N hydrochloric acid. The organic phase is concentrated under a water pump vacuum, the residue is crystallized from diethyl ether/diisopropyl ether, and the solid product is isolated by filtration with suction.

15

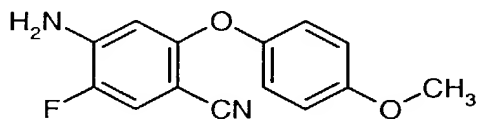
This gives 1.2 g (34% of theory) of O-ethyl N-(4-cyano-2-fluoro-5-(4-methoxy-phenoxy)-phenyl)- carbamate.

20

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (D6-DMSO, δ): 7.85 and 7.89 ppm.

Starting materials of the formula (IX):Example (IX-1)

25





1.3 g (10 mmol) of 4-methoxy-phenol in 100 ml N-methyl-pyrrolidone are treated at room temperature with 0.50 g of sodium hydride (purity 60%) and, after brief stirring, with 1.5 g of 4-cyano-2,5-difluoro-aniline. The reaction mixture is then stirred for 20 hours at 100°C. When cold, the mixture is diluted with water and then with 1N-hydrochloric acid and, after stirring for two hours, the solid product is isolated by filtration with suction and dried on clay.

This gives 1.9 g (73% of theory) of 1-amino-4-cyano-2-fluoro-5-(4-methoxyphenoxy)-benzene of melting point 135°C.

Other compounds of the general formula (IX) which can be prepared analogously to Example (IX-1) are those listed in Table 2 which follows.

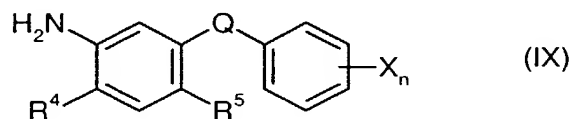
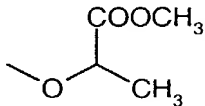


Table 2: Examples of the compounds of the formula (IX)

Ex.- No.	Q	R <sup>4</sup>	R <sup>5</sup>	X <sub>n</sub>	Physical data
IX-2	O	F	CN	(3-) OCH <sub>3</sub>	m.p.: 94°C
IX-3	O	F	CN	(2-) OCH <sub>3</sub>	
IX-4	O	F	CN	(4-) Cl	
IX-5	O	F	CN	(3-) Cl	
IX-6	O	F	CN	(2-) Cl	
IX-7	O	F	CN	(4-) OH	
IX-8	O	F	CN	(4-) 	
IX-9	O	F	CN	-	

Ex.- No.	Q	R <sup>4</sup>	R <sup>5</sup>	X <sub>n</sub>	Physical data
IX-10	O	F	CN	(4-) F	
IX-11	O	F	CN	(3-) F	
IX-12	O	F	CN	(2-) F	
IX-13	O	F	CN	(4-) Br	
IX-14	O	H	CN	(4-) OH	
IX-15	O	H	CN	(4-) OCH <sub>3</sub>	
IX-16	O	H	CN	(4-) Cl	
IX-17	O	H	CN	(4-) F	
IX-18	O	F	CF <sub>3</sub>	-	
IX-19	O	F	CF <sub>3</sub>	(4-) CH <sub>3</sub>	
IX-20	O	F	CF <sub>3</sub>	(4-) OCH <sub>3</sub>	
IX-21	S	H	CN	-	
IX-22	S	F	CN	-	
IX-23	S	F	CN	(4-) Cl	
IX-24	S	F	CN	(4-) F	
IX-25	O	F	CF <sub>3</sub>	(4-) CN	

Use Examples:

Example A

5      Pre-emergence test:

Solvent:      5 parts by weight of acetone

Emulsifier:    1 part by weight of alkylaryl polyglycol ether

10      To prepare a suitable preparation of active compound, 1 part by weight of active compound is mixed with the stated amount of solvent, the stated amount of emulsifier is added, and the concentrate is diluted with water to the desired concentration.

15      Seeds of the test plants are sown in normal soil. After approx. 24 hours, the soil is sprayed with the preparation of active compound in such a way that the desired amount of active compound is applied per unit area. The concentration of the spray mixture is chosen in such a way that the desired amount of active substance is applied in 1000 litres of water per hectare.

20

After spraying for three weeks, the degree of damage to the plants is scored in % damage in comparison with the development of the untreated control.

The figures denote:

25            0%      =      no action (like untreated control)  
              100%   =      total destruction

In this test, a potent action against weeds is shown, for example, by the compounds of Preparation Examples 4 and 6.

30

Example B

Post-emergence test

- 5        Solvent:        5 parts by weight of acetone  
      Emulsifier:    1 part by weight of alkylaryl polyglycol ether

10        To prepare a suitable preparation of active compound, 1 part by weight of active compound is mixed with the stated amount of solvent, the stated amount of emulsifier is added, and the concentrate is diluted with water to the desired concentration.

15        Test plants which have a height of 5 – 15 cm are sprayed with the preparation of active compound in such a way that the desired amounts of active compound are applied per unit area. The concentration of the spray mixture is chosen in such a way that the desired amounts of active substance are applied in 1000 litres of water per hectare.

20        After spraying for three weeks, the degree of damage to the plants is scored in % damage in comparison with the development of the untreated control.

The figures denote:

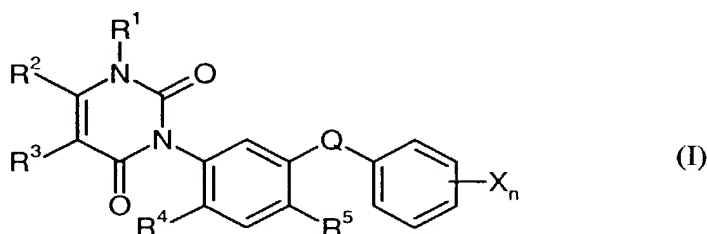
0%        =        no action (like untreated control)  
100%     =        total destruction

25

In this test, a potent action against weeds is shown, for example, by the compounds of Preparation Examples 4 and 6.

**Patent Claims**

1. Substituted phenyluracils of the general formula (I)



5 in which

n represents the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5,

Q represents O (oxygen), S (sulphur), SO, SO<sub>2</sub>, NH or N(alkyl),

10

R<sup>1</sup> represents hydrogen, amino or optionally substituted alkyl,

R<sup>2</sup> represents carboxyl, cyano, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl or in each case optionally substituted alkyl or alkoxycarbonyl,

15

R<sup>3</sup> represents hydrogen, halogen or optionally substituted alkyl,

R<sup>4</sup> represents hydrogen, cyano, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl or halogen,

20

R<sup>5</sup> represents cyano, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, halogen or in each case optionally substituted alkyl or alkoxy, and

25

X represents hydroxyl, mercapto, amino, nitro, cyano, carboxyl, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, halogen, or represents in each case optionally substituted alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulphinyl, alkylsulphonyl, alkylamino, dialkylamino, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl,

alkylcarbonyloxy, alkoxy carbonyloxy, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, phenylcarbonyloxy, alkylcarbonylamino, alkoxy carbonylamino, alkylsulphonylamino, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkenyloxy carbonyl, alkynyl, alkynyloxy or alkynyloxy carbonyl, where, in the event that n is greater than 1, X in the individual compounds which are possible can also have different meanings from those indicated.

2. Substituted phenyluracils according to Claim 1, characterized in that

n represents the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4,

Q represents O (oxygen), S (sulphur), SO, SO<sub>2</sub>, NH or N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl),

R<sup>1</sup> represents hydrogen, amino, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl which is optionally substituted by cyano, carboxyl, fluorine, chlorine, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-carbonyl,

R<sup>2</sup> represents carboxyl, cyano, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, or represents C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-carbonyl, each of which is optionally substituted by cyano, fluorine, chlorine or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy,

R<sup>3</sup> represents hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or represents C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl which is optionally substituted by fluorine or chlorine,

R<sup>4</sup> represents hydrogen, cyano, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, fluorine, chlorine or bromine,

R<sup>5</sup> represents cyano, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or represents C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, each of which is optionally substituted by fluorine and/or chlorine, and

X hydroxyl, mercapto, amino, nitro, cyano, carboxyl, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, or represents alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulphinyl, alkylsulphonyl or alkylamino, each  
 5 of which has 1 to 6 carbon atoms and each of which is optionally substituted by hydroxyl, cyano, carboxyl, carbamoyl, fluorine, chlorine, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylsulphinyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylsulphonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-carbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkenyloxycarbonyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkinyl-oxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl,  
 10 di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)aminocarbonyl, phenoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, phenylaminocarbonyl, or represents dialkylamino having 1 to 6 carbon atoms in each of the alkyl groups, or represents alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkoxycarbonyloxy or  
 15 alkylaminocarbonyloxy, each of which has 1 to 6 carbon atoms in the alkyl groups and each of which is optionally substituted by cyano, fluorine, chlorine, bromine or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, or represents dialkylaminocarbonyl or dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, each of which has 1 to 6 carbon atoms in the alkyl groups, or represents  
 20 phenylcarbonyloxy, or represents alkylcarbonylamino, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylsulphonylamino, each of which is optionally substituted by fluorine, chlorine or bromine, or represents alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkenyloxycarbonyl, alkynyl, alkinyloxy or alkinyloxycarbonyl, each of which has up to 6 carbon atoms and each  
 25 of which is optionally substituted by cyano, carboxyl, fluorine, chlorine, bromine or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-carbonyl.

3. Substituted phenyluracils according to Claim 1, characterized in that

30 n represents the numbers 1, 2 or 3,

- Q represents O (oxygen), S (sulphur), SO, SO<sub>2</sub>, NH or N(CH<sub>3</sub>),
- 5 R<sup>1</sup> represents hydrogen, amino, or represents methyl, ethyl, n- or i-propyl, each of which is optionally substituted by cyano, fluorine, chlorine, methoxy or ethoxy,
- 10 R<sup>2</sup> represents carboxyl, cyano, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, or represents methyl, ethyl, n- or i-propyl, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, n- or i-propoxycarbonyl, each of which is optionally substituted by cyano, fluorine, chlorine, methoxy or ethoxy,
- 15 R<sup>3</sup> represents hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or represents methyl or ethyl, each of which is optionally substituted by fluorine and/or chlorine,
- R<sup>4</sup> represents hydrogen, fluorine or chlorine,
- 20 R<sup>5</sup> represents cyano, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, methyl or trifluoromethyl, and
- 25 X represents hydroxyl, mercapto, amino, nitro, cyano, carboxyl, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or represents methyl, ethyl, n- or i-propyl, n-, i-, s- or t-butyl, methoxy, ethoxy, n- or i-propoxy, n-, i-, s- or t-butoxy, methylthio, ethylthio, n- or i-propylthio, methylsulphinyl, ethylsulphinyl, methylsulphonyl, ethylsulphonyl, methylamino, ethylamino, n- or i-propylamino, n-, i-, s- or t-butylamino, each of which is optionally substituted by cyano, carboxyl, carbamoyl, fluorine, chlorine, methoxy, ethoxy, n- or i-propoxy, methylthio, ethylthio, n- or i-propylthio, methylsulphinyl, ethylsulphinyl, methylsulphonyl, ethylsulphonyl, acetyl, propionyl, n- or i-butyryl, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, n- or i-
- 30



propoxycarbonyl, allyloxycarbonyl, 1-buten-3-yl-oxy-carbonyl,  
 2-buten-4-yl-oxy-carbonyl, propargyloxycarbonyl, 1-buten-3-yl-oxy-  
 carbonyl, 2-buten-4-yl-oxy-carbonyl, methylaminocarbonyl,  
 ethylaminocarbonyl, n- or i-propylaminocarbonyl,  
 5 dimethylaminocarbonyl, diethylaminocarbonyl, phenoxycarbonyl,  
 benzyloxycarbonyl, phenylaminocarbonyl or benzylaminocarbonyl, or  
 represents dimethylamino or diethylamino, or represents acetyl,  
 propionyl, n- or i-butyryl, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, n- or  
 i-propoxycarbonyl, methylaminocarbonyl, ethylaminocarbonyl, n- or  
 10 i-propylaminocarbonyl, acetyloxy, propionyloxy, n- or i-butyroyloxy,  
 methoxycarbonyloxy, ethoxycarbonyloxy, n- or i-propoxycarbonyloxy,  
 methylaminocarbonyloxy, ethylaminocarbonyloxy, n- or  
 i-propylaminocarbonyloxy, each of which is optionally substituted by  
 cyano, fluorine, chlorine, methoxy, ethoxy, n- or i-propoxy, or  
 15 represents dimethylaminocarbonyl, diethylaminocarbonyl,  
 dimethylaminocarbonyloxy or diethylaminocarbonyloxy, or represents  
 phenylcarbonyloxy, or represents acetylamino, propionylamino, n- or  
 i-butyroylamino, methoxycarbonylamino, ethoxycarbonylamino, n- or  
 i-propoxycarbonylamino, methylsulphonylamino,  
 20 ethylsulphonylamino, n- or i-propylsulphonylamino, n-, i-, s- or  
 t-butylsulphonylamino, each of which is optionally substituted by  
 fluorine or chlorine, or represents ethenyl, propenyl, propenyloxy,  
 propenyloxycarbonyl, ethinyl, propinyl, propinyloxy or  
 propinyloxycarbonyl, each of which is optionally substituted by cyano,  
 25 carboxyl, fluorine, chlorine, methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl.

4. Substituted phenyluracils according to Claim 1, characterized by the general formula (IA)



5

R<sup>2</sup> represents trifluoromethyl, chlorodifluoromethyl, difluoromethyl or pentafluoroethyl,

10

R<sup>5</sup> represents cyano or thiocarbamoyl, and

15

20

25

benzylaminocarbonyl, or represents ethenyl which is substituted by methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl.

5. Substituted phenyluracils according to Claim 4, characterized in that

5

R<sup>1</sup> represents methyl,

R<sup>2</sup> represents trifluoromethyl, chlorodifluoromethyl, difluoromethyl or pentafluoroethyl,

10

R<sup>3</sup> represents hydrogen, chlorine or methyl,

R<sup>4</sup> represents hydrogen, fluorine or chlorine,

15

R<sup>5</sup> represents fluorine, chlorine, bromine or trifluoromethyl, and

20

X represents hydroxyl, mercapto, amino, nitro, cyano, carboxyl, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or represents methyl, ethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, methylthio, ethylthio, methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl, each of which is optionally substituted by cyano, carboxyl, carbamoyl, fluorine, chlorine, methoxy, ethoxy, n- or i-propoxy, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, n- or i-propoxycarbonyl, allyloxycarbonyl, propargyloxycarbonyl, 1-buten-3-yl-oxycarbonyl, 2-buten-4-yl-oxycarbonyl, propargyl-oxycarbonyl, 1-buten-3-yl-oxycarbonyl, 2-buten-4-yl-oxycarbonyl, methylaminocarbonyl, ethylaminocarbonyl, n- or i-propylaminocarbonyl, dimethylaminocarbonyl, diethylaminocarbonyl, phenoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, phenylaminocarbonyl or benzylaminocarbonyl, or represents ethenyl which is substituted by methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl.

30

6. Substituted phenyluracils according to Claim 4, characterized in that

$R^1$  represents hydrogen, amino or methyl,

5  $R^2$  represents carboxyl, cyano, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl,

$R^3$  represents hydrogen, chlorine or methyl,

10  $R^4$  represents hydrogen, fluorine or chlorine,

$R^5$  represents cyano, thiocarbamoyl, fluorine, chlorine, bromine or trifluoromethyl, and

15 X represents hydroxyl, mercapto, amino, nitro, cyano, carboxyl, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or represents methyl, ethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, methylthio, ethylthio, methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl, each of which is optionally substituted by cyano, carboxyl, carbamoyl, fluorine, chlorine,  
20 methoxy, ethoxy, n- or i-propoxy, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, n- or i-propoxycarbonyl, allyloxycarbonyl, propargyloxycarbonyl, 1-buten-3-yl-oxycarbonyl, 2-buten-4-yl-oxycarbonyl, propargyl-oxycarbonyl, 1-buten-3-yl-oxycarbonyl, 2-buten-4-yl-oxycarbonyl, methylaminocarbonyl, ethylaminocarbonyl, n- or i-  
25 propylaminocarbonyl, dimethylaminocarbonyl, diethylaminocarbonyl, phenoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, phenylaminocarbonyl or benzylaminocarbonyl, or represents ethenyl which is substituted by methoxycarbonyl or ethoxycarbonyl.

30 7. Substituted phenyluracils according to any of Claims 1 to 6, characterized in that n represents 1.

8. Substituted phenyluracils according to any of Claims 1 to 7, characterized in that  $R^2$  represents trifluoromethyl.

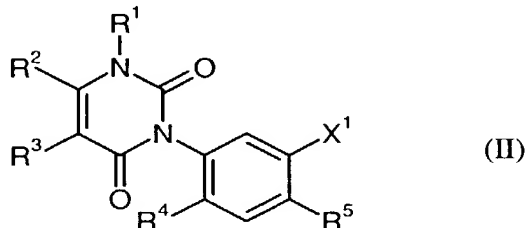
5 9. Substituted phenyluracils according to any of Claims 1 to 8, characterized in that  $R^4$  represents fluorine.

10. Substituted phenyluracils according to any of Claims 1 to 9, characterized in that  $R^5$  represents cyano or thiocarbamoyl.

10

11. Process for the preparation of substituted phenyluracils according to any of Claims 1 to 10, characterized in that

(a) halogenophenyluracils of the general formula (II)



15

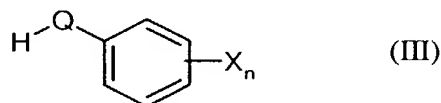
in which

$R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  have the meaning given in any of Claims 1 to 10 and

20

$X^1$  represents halogen

are reacted with aryl compounds of the general formula (III)



in which

25

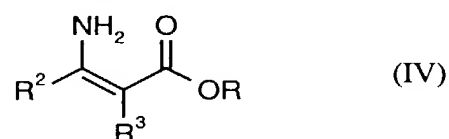
n, Q and X have the meaning given in any of Claims 1 to 10

- or with metal salts of compounds of the general formula (III) -

5 if appropriate in the presence of a reaction auxiliary and if appropriate in the presence of a diluent,

or in that

10 (b) aminoalkenoic esters of the general formula (IV)



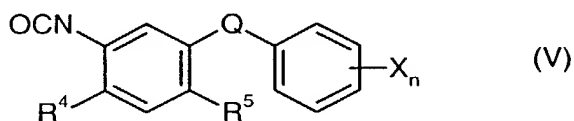
in which

$\text{R}^2$  and  $\text{R}^3$  have the meaning given in any of Claims 1 to 10 and

15

R represents alkyl, aryl or arylalkyl

are reacted with aryl isocyanates of the general formula (V)

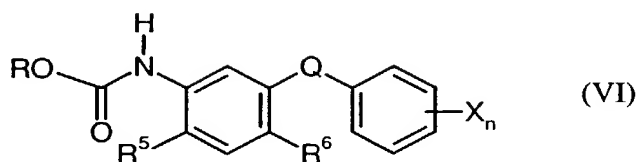


20

in which

n, Q,  $\text{R}^4$ ,  $\text{R}^5$  and  $\text{X}$  have the meaning given in any of Claims 1 to 10,

or with arylurethanes (aryl carbamates) of the general formula (VI)



in which

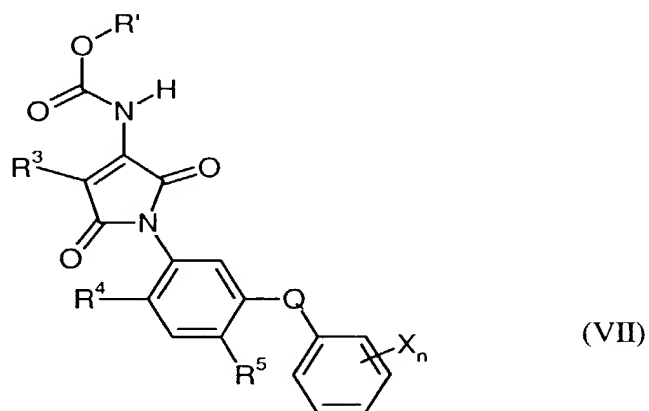
n, Q, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup> and X have the meaning given in any of Claims 1 to 10 and

R represents alkyl, aryl or arylalkyl,

if appropriate in the presence of a reaction auxiliary and if appropriate in the presence of a diluent,

or in that

(c) N-aryl-1-alkoxycarbonylamino-maleimides of the general formula (VII)



in which

n, Q, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and X have the meaning given in any of Claims 1 to 10 and

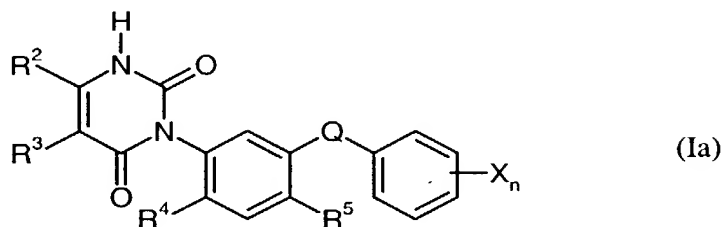
R' represents alkyl

are reacted with a metal hydroxide in the presence of water and if appropriate in the presence of an organic solvent,

or in that

5

(d) substituted phenyluracils of the general formula (Ia)



in which

10

n, Q, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵ and X have the meaning given in any of Claims 1 to 10

are reacted with 1-aminooxy-2,4-dinitro-benzene or with alkylating agents of the general formula (VIII)

15



in which

20

A¹ represents optionally substituted alkyl and

X² represents halogen or the group -O-SO₂-O-A¹,

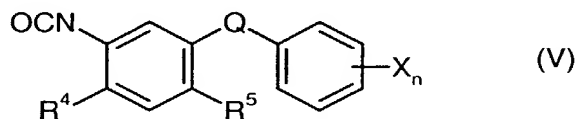
if appropriate in the presence of a reaction auxiliary and if appropriate in the presence of a diluent,

25



and, if appropriate, electrophilic or nucleophilic or oxidation and reduction reactions are subsequently carried out in the customary manner within the scope of the definition of the substituents.

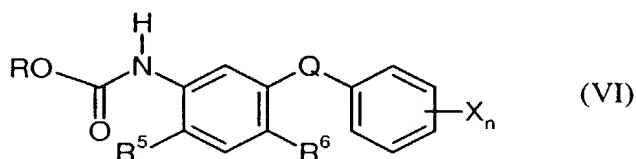
12. Aryl isocyanates of the general formula (V)



in which

n, Q, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and X have the meaning given in any of Claims 1 to 7, 9 and 10.

13. Arylurethanes (aryl carbamates) of the general formula (VI)

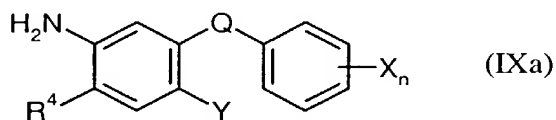


in which

n, Q, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup> and X have the meaning given in any of Claims 1 to 7 and 10 and

R represents alkyl, aryl or arylalkyl.

14. Aniline derivatives of the general formula (IXa)

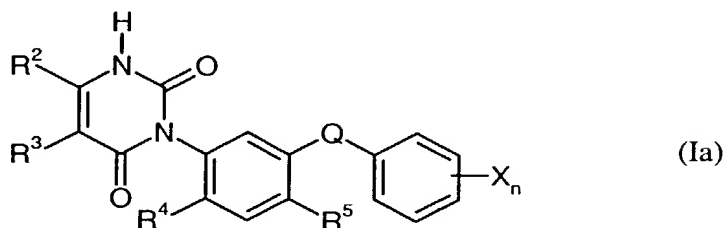


in which

n, R<sup>4</sup> and X have the meaning given in any of Claims 1 to 7 and 9 and

Y represents cyano, thiocarbamoyl or trifluoromethyl.

- 5 15. Substituted phenyluracils of the general formula (Ia)



in which

n, Q, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and X have the meaning given in any of Claims 1 to 10.

10

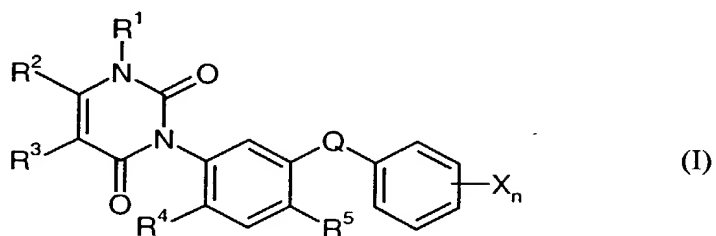
16. Use of at least one substituted phenyluracil according to any of Claims 1 to 10 for controlling undesired plants.

- 15 17. Herbicidal composition, characterized in that it comprises at least one substituted phenyluracil as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 10.

Substituted phenyluracils

## Abstract

The invention relates to new substituted phenyluracils of the general formula (I)



in which

n, Q, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and X have the meanings given in the description,

to processes and new intermediates for their preparation, and to their use as herbicides.

## COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO



As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name. I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought

on the invention entitled

**SUBSTITUTED PHENYL URACILS** ✓

the specification of which is attached hereto,

or was filed on July 2, 1999 ✓

as a PCT Application Serial No. PCT/EP99/04585 ✓

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the patentability of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s), the priority(ies) of which is/are to be claimed:

198 30 693.8 ✓ (Number)	Germany ✓ (Country)	July 9, 1998 ✓ (Month/Day/Year Filed)
198 53 864.2 ✓ (Number)	Germany ✓ (Country)	November 23, 1998 ✓ (Month/Day/Year Filed)

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose the material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56 which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status)
		(patented, pending, abandoned)

(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status)
		(patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Le A 33 132-US

**POWER OF ATTORNEY:** As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

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 ARON PREIS, Patent Office Registration Number 29,426  
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 THOMAS W. ROY, Patent Office Registration Number 29,582  
 RICHARD E. L. HENDERSON, Patent Office Registration Number 31,619  
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 N. DENISE BROWN, Patent Office Registration Number 36,097  
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--	---

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	POST OFFICE ADDRESS <u>c/o Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, D 51368 Leverkusen, Germany</u>		
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4-00	FULL NAME OF FOURTH INVENTOR <u>Rolf Pontzen</u>	INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE <u>Rolf Pontzen</u>	DATE <u>2000-11-16</u>
	RESIDENCE <u>D 42799 Leichlingen, Germany DEX</u>	CITIZENSHIP <u>German</u>	
	POST OFFICE ADDRESS <u>c/o Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, D 51368 Leverkusen, Germany</u>		
5-00	FULL NAME OF FIFTH INVENTOR <u>Ingo Wetcholowsky</u>	INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE <u>Ingo Wetcholowsky</u>	DATE <u>2000-12-8</u>
	RESIDENCE <u>Vinhedo, S.P., CEP 13280000, Cond. Estancia Marambaia, Brazil DEX</u>	CITIZENSHIP <u>German</u>	
	POST OFFICE ADDRESS <u>Vinhedo, S.P., CEP 13280000, Cond. Estancia Marambaia, Rua Avare 500, Brazil</u>		
6-00	FULL NAME OF SIXTH INVENTOR <u>Hans-Georg Schwarz</u>	INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE <u>Hans-Georg Schwarz</u>	DATE <u>2000-11-14</u>
	RESIDENCE <u>D 40764 Langenfeld, Germany DEX</u>	CITIZENSHIP <u>German</u>	
	POST OFFICE ADDRESS <u>c/o Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, D 51368 Leverkusen, Germany</u>		
	FULL NAME OF SEVENTH INVENTOR	INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE
	RESIDENCE	CITIZENSHIP	
	POST OFFICE ADDRESS		